The New-York Times.

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CONGRESS.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RIVALRY.

THE FORT ST. PHILIP SHIP-CANAL AND THE DOUBLE-TRACK FREIGHT RAILROAD SCHEMES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The House Committee on Railroads and Canals this morning determined to report back, favorably, the bill of Mr. Stone, which provides for the construction of the Fort St. Philip Ship-canal around the mouths of the Mississippi River. The amount of the appropriation is left blank in the bill. It is the intention of the friends of this measure, however, to endeavor to secure an appropriation of $1,000,000 for it. An effort will also be made to induce the friends of the several Railroad bills to unite in favor of this canal scheme. Much difficulty, however, is anticipated in inducing the railroad interests to vote for the St. Philip Canal bills. The special advocates of the railroad bills come from the upper portion of the Mississippi Valley, which is more directly tributary to Chicago, while those who have the Fort St. Philip Canal bill most at heart, are from the section of country which is immediately tributary to St. Louis and New-Orleans. These sections hitherto have manifested much antagonism with regard to the use of the Mississippi River as a medium for the exportation of the cereal products of the West. It will be impossible without the union of these antagonistic interests, and a subsidence of the jealousies of the sections represented by the respective cities, Chicago and St. Louis, to secure favorable action upon the proposition to render the Mississippi navigable for ships of heavy burden. It will be seen, therefore, that the prospect of action is not at all brilliant.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs took up, this morning, the bill which provides for the reorganization of the State Department. Some objection is manifested to the bill on account of the proposed increase of salaries of some of the clerks. While the State Department is conceded to be the most economical department of the Government, and although its clerical force is severely taxed and poorly paid, the committee fear that the proposed increase of salaries of any of the officials of that department would meet with disfavor in the House, and would be opposed by the other departments of the Government. The reorganization of the department is absolutely necessary within a few years, and no more opportune occasion can be found than at the time of removal to the new building next Summer. The committee is not disposed to enter upon the consideration of the resolution which provides for the recognition of Cuban belligerency. Mr. Cox, who is a member of the committee, has frequently called them up, but the committee have declined to consider them, and, indeed, have seemed to regard their introduction as a jest. It is very evident that the present Foreign Affairs Committee of the House will not do anything tending to recognize the Cubans.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

The Committee on the Judiciary have determined that they will hear no more attorneys for insurance companies which lay claim to a portion of the Geneva award. This committee has already given much time to these attorneys, and has become restive under their prolonged arguments. It is not proper to infer, however, from this action of the committee, that they have arrived at any conclusion upon the general bill providing for a distribution of the award.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK.

The investigation by the subcommittee of the House Committee on Banking and Currency into the affair of the Ocean National Bank of New-York will commence to-morrow.

PRIVATE BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

The House was exclusively occupied with private bills, and no business whatever of a general nature was transacted. The business of the House in the Committee of the Whole, under the new rule which provides that all bills calling for an appropriation of money or public property shall go to the Committee of the Whole, will be greatly increased, and unless some way is discovered by which the House, when in Committee of the Whole, may preserve better order than was to-day maintained in the committee, the business of Congress will be much impeded by this rule. The argument upon the private bill, which occupied the greater portion of the session, turned upon the constitutional question whether the General Government may appropriate money as a reward for heroism. The question was not decided, as there was a clause in the bill in question making reimbursement to the claimant for money expended, of which clause the House availed itself to avoid a decision upon the main issue.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The Senate to-day failed to finish the Bankruptcy bill, and its consideration will be continued next Monday. The Judiciary Committee still maintains itself in the conduct of the bill, defeating every amendment which the opponents of the measure offered, and carrying every one of its own propositions, as far as the bill has been considered. Senator Edmunds will push the bill forward with all possible haste, and secure final action as soon as possible.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

The Senate is having a great deal of trouble on account of the proposition to investigate the District Government, and Mr. Morrill, of Maine, being the third to decline to serve as Chairman of the committee, Mr. Sherman has proposed that the Senate so far as it is concerned rid itself of the whole subject by reconsidering the vote by which it agreed to the joint investigation, and he has entered a motion for that purpose. The Senate has, however, gone too far to recede easily, and will probably make another effort on Monday to fill up the Committee. The investigation would probably be quite as thorough if made by a committee of the House alone, as a joint committee for investigation purposes has been found, by experience, to be very cumbersome. It is not probable, however, that Mr. Sherman will press his motion to reconsider, and it will hardly be agreed to under any circumstances.

GEN. HARNEY AND THE INDIAN AGENTS.

Gen. Harney's recommendation to shoot or hang persons selling whisky to the Indians has been widely quoted, as has also his statement that he never knew but one Indian agent who had not grown rich in office. A very important part of Gen. Harney's statement before the committee has not been published. In answer to the questions of Mr. Gunckel, of Ohio, a member of the Military Committee, Gen. Harney said he had been on the retired list of the army about fourteen years. During this time he had lived in Missouri, and had had no knowledge whatever of the Indian service, except when he assisted in framing the Sioux Treaty of 1868. His idea of the character of the Indian agents and Indian service was derived from his contact with the Indian management [illegible] years ago. It will be seen from the admission of Gen. Harney that the Indian agents of to-day might be so many angels, so far as his knowledge of them is concerned. It is claimed by the Indian Bureau, and those who are friendly to letting the management of Indian affairs remain where it now is, that the character of the Indian service has been greatly reformed in the last few years, and this claim has not been controverted.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

There was a consultation to-day between the Cabinet and the Civil Service Commission, at which the subject of the civil service reform system was fully discussed. It may be stated that the conference showed that the President and Cabinet will not abandon the new system, but that it will continue to receive from the Administration an earnest, firm, and unhesitating support. The bill proposing to distribute the appointment of officers among members of Congress, if enacted, would be regarded by the President as little less than a bill to abolish his office. In this connection it should be said that the House Committee on the Civil Service has become, for the most part, disgusted with this bill, and that it is likely to receive little further attention.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND.

THE CONCERN DECLARED BANKRUPT AND THE PROPERTY HANDED OVER TO AN UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—According to the appointments made by the court the matter of the Franklin Savings Fund Society came up this morning in the United States District Court, and various matters arising out of the Register's examination, which have been detailed in THE TIMES, were elicited. Counsel for the petitioner said that the investment account, showing a debit of $1,500,000 and a credit of $500,000, was kept in lead pencil, subject to alteration, and he deemed it important that they should inspect all the books of the concern, to ascertain whether any alterations had been made. They thought it very probable that the books had been tampered with, for on the day on which the injunction had been issued they showed transactions aggregating $100,000. Affidavits were filed in court this morning by Mr. Cutler showing that preferential conveyances and payments by Cadwallader to himself had been made, as announced in THE TIMES of yesterday. The Judge intimated a desire to obtain certain explicit facts in regard to the allegations against the Treasurer, and such testimony having been supplied, the petitioners' prayer to adjudicate the society bankrupt was immediately granted, and the Marshal thereupon took possession of the Franklin Fund Building and its contents. In granting this order the Judge said that the officers of the society are individually liable under the Bankrupt law as fully as they would be under the State law, to the depositors, that the act of Congress made the Bankrupt law uniform throughout the United States, and there could consequently be no conflict with any State law, inasmuch as the Bankrupt law was paramount. It having been stated to the court, after adjudication, that the examination of Mr. Cadwallader, a few days ago, had developed the fact that the investment book contained an entry made therein after the injunction of the court had been served upon the institution, and that petitioners, counsel desired to examine the books of the concern, and had notified counsel for bankrupts to that effect, the court consigned the whole property of the Savings Fund to custody of the United States Marshal, and ordered him to make an inventory of the effects and permit free examination of the books by counsel for claimants. The investigation was commenced this afternoon and the fact revealed that since the society became insolvent it had invested $349,730 95 in mortgages. There was an immense gathering of depositors at the Assembly Buildings this evening, at which 3,000 persons were present, many of whom loudly protested against the operations of the men who had defrauded them of their hard-earned savings. Resolutions were adopted approving of prompt, vigorous, and decided action in the courts, and engaging Alexander R. Cutler, who has thus far conducted the claims of depositors, and William L. Hirst, Esq., as counsel. Expression of the sentiments of the various classes of creditors was had, and considerable apprehension was manifested on the part of timid ones. Several gentlemen made speeches assuring the creditors that their cases would be ably conducted, and that as large a percentage would be secured for them as could be obtained from the various properties which are illegally held by Cadwallader and his colleagues.

CHANG AND ENG.

THEIR BODIES BROUGHT TO PHILADELPHIA —AN AUTOPSY TO TAKE PLACE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—The bodies of Chang and Eng were brought on here at 3 o'clock this morning from Mount Airy, N. C., in charge of Dr. Pancoast, Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Jefferson Medical College; Dr. T. H. Andrews, his Assistant, and Dr. Allen, of the University of Pennsylvania, who were appointed as a delegation by the medical colleges of Philadelphia to proceed to Mount Airy for the purpose of obtaining the remains from the family. The bodies are now lying in the vault of the College of Physicians, and are in a state of preservation which would lead to the anticipation of a most interesting and successful autopsy, the physicians who went to Mount Airy to take charge of the bodies having been thoroughly provided with all means for arresting decomposition. The bodies were injected with drugs and medicaments, and every precaution was taken to keep them as well preserved as possible. The autopsy will take place under the superintendence of Dr. Pancoast before those members of the medical societies who desire to witness it on Monday next. Otherwise the autopsy will be private. The results of the autopsy will be embodied in a detailed report to the College of Physicians, and, after having been read before that body, will be officially communicated to the public for the general benefit of medical science.

THE TRADE OF PITTSBURG.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 6.—The annual report of the trade and commerce of this city in 1873 will be published to-morrow. The exhibit shows that the city came through the financial revulsion with a comparatively small falling off from former years. Strikes of workmen have had an effect in retarding different industries. The total receipts of iron ore and pig metal for 1873 were 631,182 tons, an increase of 134,564 tons over 1872. There are in the city eleven blast-furnaces, with a capacity of 3,200 tons per week. The total receipts of coal were 115,065,146 bushels, being a decrease of 8,518,807 bushels as compared with 1872. The falling off in receipts was caused by the strike of the miners, many of the men having been idle for months. The total receipts of coke were 34,230,500 bushels, against 43,927,965 in 1872; of crude petroleum 25,035,182 barrels were received, an increase of 848,682 barrels over the preceding year. The exports of refined petroleum were 869,946 barrels, being an increase of 126,436 barrels. The amount of grain and produce received was much larger than in 1872. The prospects for Spring trade are brightening daily.

THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—Another new phase has occurred in the New-Jersey Southern Railroad trouble. Sheriff Fredericks, of Camden County, N. J., who seized the rolling stock and other property of the company, has been restrained from selling the same by an injunction. It is stated that injunctions have been served in all sections where the road passes and seizures were made. It is also asserted that the Delaware and Lackawanna Coal Company had no right to seize the property.

ALBANY.

BUNCOMBE IN THE SENATE.

WAITING FOR A SATURDAY SESSION WITH BAGS PACKED TO GO HOME ON FRIDAY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 6, 1874.

In the Senate this morning the usual Friday debate on adjournment was opened by Senator Wood, who called from the table the concurrent resolution to hold a session each day in the week, Sunday excepted. After a tedious discussion the motion was carried, only four Senators voting in the negative. Of course no one here expects that the resolution will be adopted in the Assembly. Indeed, a well-known Senator stated to-day that it would not be, at the same time saying "everybody knows the resolution is only offered for effect, but it looks well for the Senate to pass it." Soon after the adoption of the resolution Senator Jacobs moved that when the Senate adjourn it adjourn to meet again on Monday evening. This motion coming immediately after the passage of Senator Wood's resolution, created a marked sensation, and a very considerable part of the session was wasted in debating the motion. It was finally lost by a vote of 20 to 10. Upon the announcement of the vote a quiet, but none the less hearty, laugh passed around the circle, it being very well understood that of the twenty Senators who voted against the adjournment at least ten had their bags packed and intended to go home. This proved to be true, and to-night there are only eighteen Senators in Albany. It is not probable that there will be a quorum present to-morrow, and the one or two Senators who acted in good faith in the matter are highly indignant in consequence. Senators Tobey, Woodin, and other leaders pronounced themselves emphatically in favor of adjournment. On the other hand, such men as Ganson, Coe, and Lord voted for the Saturday session. After the adjournment Senator Coe proceeded directly to the railway station and took the train for New-York. Before going he stated that he only acted consistently, as he had voted for adjournment. Whatever his intention may have been, it is certain that he is recorded on the official journal as voting for the session. One of two of the Senators who denounce the action of their associates, threaten to move for a call of the Senate to-morrow.

WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

The amended Assembly bill to appropriate $100,000 to continue the work on the new Capitol, by the employment of stone-cutters, passed the Senate, and, as amended, will have to be reconsidered by the Assembly. Before its final passage three Senators, from whom better things could be expected, sought to gain political capital by the delivery of long addresses, setting forth their regard for the working men and their desire to provide work for all those out of employment.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONS.

The following important bill relating to railroad commissions was introduced by Senator Selkreg:

From and after the 1st of May, 1874, it shall not be lawful for any Commissioner heretofore appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, by or under any law of this State, and charged with the duty of issuing city, town, or village bonds in aid of the construction of railroads, to hold the office of Director or other official position in any railway corporation, and the acceptance, or acting in such position as Director or officer, shall be deemed to vacate such office of Commissioner, which vacancy shall be filled, as now provided by law, as in vacancies occurring from other cities.

DEFECTIVE HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES.

Senator Ganson introduced the following:

Any person, without negligence on his part, who shall receive or suffer bodily injury or damage to his property through a neglect or want of repair, or from want of sufficient railing in or upon or to any highway, public street, causeway, culvert, bridge, sidewalk, crosswalk, sluice, or sewer in such highway or public street, may recover, in a civil action, the amount of such damages against the county, town, city, or village within which the said defective highway may be situated; but no such damage sustained by any one using such bridge whose carriage and load thereon exceed six tons weight shall be recovered.

TAXING CEMETERIES.

The following is the substance of a bill introduced by Senator Jacobs: All cemetery corporations or associations within this State that shall have a surplus of funds over and above the amount of the capital stock or bonded debt of such corporation shall be, from and after the passage of this act, assessed and taxed upon the amount of such surplus for all purposes, State, county, city, and town, the same as private individuals or other corporations within the town, city, or county wherein such cemetery shall be situated; and in case such cemetery shall be situated in more than one town or city, then such corporation shall be assessed and taxed in each town or city in which the same shall be situated, pro rata, according to the extent of the territory of such corporation in each of said towns or cities.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

Senator Johnson introduced an important railroad freight bill, which provides that no railroad company doing business in this State shall from and after the passage of this act charge, collect, or receive a larger sum or amount for transporting freight over their entire road, nor charge more for transporting freight a shorter distance than they charged for transporting the same a larger distance; and for every violation of either of the provisions of this act they shall be liable to the penalty of $100, to be sued for by the party or parties aggrieved, in any court having jurisdiction.

AMENDMENT OF THE CODE OF PROCEDURE.

Senator Coe introduced a bill to amend and simplify section 121 of the code of procedure, allowing parties having unsatisfied judgments and actions pending against persons dying without assets in this State, but having an estate in any other State or foreign country, to continue actions against the executors of such estate after having served personal notice within this State upon such representatives; and a judgment so obtained shall have the same force as though perfected before the decease of original defendant.

PROPOSED UNION OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

Mr. Allen, of Kings, introduced in the House to-day a bill which contemplates the consolidation of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn under one Municipal Government. The following is the full text of the bill:

An act to provide for the appointment of a Board of Municipal Commissioners to consider and report a charter or suitable plan of government for the City and County of New-York, the City of Brooklyn, and the five towns of Kings County, under one Municipal Government, the whole to be called the City of New-York.

SECTION 1. The Governor is hereby authorized and required to appoint on or before the third Tuesday in April, 1874, twenty Commissioners, ten of whom shall be residents of the City and County of New-York, and ten residents of the City and County of Kings, who, together with the Mayor of the City of New-York and the Mayor of the City of Brooklyn, shall be known as the Municipal Commissioners, and who shall perform the duties hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. The Mayor of the City of New-York, and, in his absence, the Mayor of the City of Brooklyn, shall at the first meeting of such board administer the constitutional oath of office to each Commissioner so appointed as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of such board, or a majority thereof, to devise, consider, and prepare a plan of municipal government which, in the judgment of such board, or a majority thereof, shall be just and equitable and suitable for the requirements of and applicable to the City of New-York, the City of Brooklyn, and the five towns in the County of Kings under one municipal government, the whole to be called the City of New-York.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of such board to hold its first meeting on the third Tuesday of May, 1874, at 12 M., in the City of New-York, at such place as shall be previously designated by the Mayor of New-York in a notice to be sent by such Mayor to each of such Commissioners, ten days before such meeting.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of such board to proceed diligently with the said business named in section 3 of this act, and to complete the same on or before the third Tuesday of October, 1874, and to report to the Governor such plan of government or charter as in the judgment of such board, or a majority thereof, shall be best adapted to secure the purposes set forth in section 3 of this act. And it shall be the duty of the Governor to submit such report to the Legislature for consideration.

SEC. 6. Such board may appoint a Chairman, a clerk, and necessary attendants, and make rules and regulations for its proceedings. Each of the said twenty Commissioners shall be paid $10 per day for his services, but no Commissioner shall receive in all for his services more than $500. Such payments, together with the proper and necessary expenses of such board for clerk hire, printing, rent, stationery, and other necessary purposes incurred in the prosecution of its said duties, shall be provided for and paid equally by the Supervisors of the County of New-York and the County of Kings, as the same shall be certified to by the said Mayors of said cities.

THE NEW-YORK STREET-CLEANING DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Blumenthal called from the table the resolution previously offered by him, as follows:

Whereas, The present system of street-cleaning in the City of New-York is believed by the people and the press of that City to be open to grave charges of mismanagement and extravagance, the streets being in a filthy and neglected condition, notwithstanding that over a million of dollars a year is appropriated to and used by that department for the purpose of keeping them clean; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Cities be instructed to inquire into the matter herein set forth, and if, in their opinion, this work can be better and more economically done under the direction of the Board of Health of that City, that they report a bill to this House which will place the work and duty of cleaning the streets under the charge and direction of the Board of Health, where, as a matter nearly and vitally affecting the sanitary interest of that City, it is thought by very many properly to belong.

Mr. Blumenthal said that he offered the resolution in no partisan spirit. There could be no doubt that public sentiment demanded that the investigation should be held. The columns of THE TIMES and other New-York papers were constantly filled with complaints against the management of the business of street cleaning by the Police Department. An investigation would show whether or not those complaints were well founded.

Mr. Spencer said he had no objection to the investigation. He objected, however, to the terms in which the preamble was couched, and which virtually prejudged the question which the committee were to examine.

Upon the suggestion of Mr. Weed, the preamble was altered so as to remove the objections of Mr. Spencer, and the resolution was then passed. The committee will commence the investigation next week.

PREVENTING THE SALE OF IMPURE LIQUORS.

At an early day next week a bill to prevent the sale of impure liquors in the State of New-York will be introduced. The main features of the bill are:

No imitations or counterfeits of brandy, whisky, gin, rum, or of any kind of malt liquors or wines, shall hereafter be manufactured or sold in the State of New-York. A violation of such provision shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction the offender shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, and a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars. In the City of New-York a Board of Chemists, consisting of twenty-seven members, and to be appointed by the Board of Health, shall constitute a board, known as "The Board of Liquor Examiners in the City of New-York." They shall hold office for the term of five years, unless sooner removed for cause.

RAPID TRANSIT FOR BROOKLYN.

In the Committee of the Whole the bill to incorporate the Brooklyn Elevated Silent Safety Railway Company passed to a third reading. The following are the incorporators: Jacob Cole, Joseph S. Bridges, John Q. Kellogg, George A. Haynes, John Olmsted, Gilliam Schenck, William H. Hallock, David A. Morris, Noyes G. Palmer, Ditmas Jewell, Abraham Lott, Joseph S. Dolson, John S. Sackman, J. Lester Keep, John Angus, Samuel M. Meeker, Robert Irwin, John C. Smith, Samuel T. Dauchy, William Raddee, Thomas Withford, Horace A. Miller, Peter C. Kellogg, Samuel Huxham, Cornelius B. Payne, Florian Grosjean, David C. Van Cott, Andrew J. Moses, William Pickhardt, Benjamin F. Clayton, Charles A. Brown, Patrick Flynn, Daniel McCabe, Charles A. Warden, John H. Burtis, William H. Bridges, Albert C. Hoyt.

The following is the route: Commencing at the crossing of Washington and Sands streets, thence along Washington street, York street, Hudson avenue, Park avenue, Classon avenue, Van Buren street, Marcy avenue, Lexington avenue, Lewis avenue, Chauncy street, Broadway, Fulton avenue in East New-York, through the village of Wood Haven, or on such streets and avenues as may be named by the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Brooklyn as being more suitable.

SHERIFFS VS. REFEREES.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate to-day reported adversely the bill giving Sheriffs, instead of Referees, the power to make legal sales. The report of the committee was agreed to.

PAYMENT OF MILITIA REGIMENTS.

The Committee of Ways and Means reported favorably the bill of Mr. Spencer, of New-York, providing for the payment of the money due by the State to the Ninth, Fifth, and Seventy-first Regiments of the National Guard, and which in the aggregate amounts to about $100,000.

EMPLOYMENT OF THE IDLE.

The passage by the Senate of an act authorizing the appropriation of $100,000 for the employment of workmen in the new Capitol is variously commented upon here. During debate on the bill, to-day, Senator Ganson stated that he believed its passage would be a violation of the Constitution. He bases this belief upon the ground that the act authorizes the Controller to create a debt, making the occasion for an expenditure, and not, therefore, providing for an expense, as is allowed by section 10 of the Constitution. On the other hand, it is contended that the section referred to gives the power for the creation of a debt. The Senator answered this by the statement that, admitting this to be the case, the power of appropriation is limited to $1,000,000, and that this power has already been exceeded, as is shown by the Controller's report and the Governor's message. It is understood that the bill in question was presented at the instigation of Gov. Dix. He certainly is in favor of it, but in view of the legal question of its constitutionality, it is believed by many prominent Republicans that he will not sign it.

THE BRITTON CASE.

Gov. Dix completed the investigation of the Britton case this afternoon, and will probably render a decision to-morrow. What course he has decided upon cannot be definitely ascertained, as he has communicated his conclusions to no one but his private secretary.

THE STANLEY HEIRS AND THE COLT HEIRS.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 6.—The press dispatch sent from Boston yesterday, announcing the determination of the Stanley heirs to again open the suit against the estate of Col. Colt, of this city, where property owned by the Colt heirs and others, amounting to some $3,000,000, is involved, was altogether incorrect as to the disposition of the original suit. Instead of Judge Nelson first deciding in favor of the Stanleys and afterward reversing his decision, as stated in the dispatch, he gave once and finally a decision in favor of Col. Colt. The case was then carried from the Circuit Court of Connecticut to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the full bench, Justice Davis alone dissenting, affirmed the decision of the court below, and Judge Nelson wrote the opinion. Five of the Justices, comprising a majority of the court who concurred in that affirmation, are now upon the bench, and the parties interested in this city are not especially disturbed by the promise of a new suit, although they want the facts understood.

RAILROAD NOTES.

Tom Scott, President; William Thorn, Vice President, and other officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and James F. Joy, President of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, were in consultation at Toledo on Thursday, it is said, over some line connecting Toledo and Chicago. Prominent officials of the Baltimore and Ohio were also in consultation at Toledo over some important move, the nature of which cannot at present be ascertained.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, Feb. 7—3:30 A. M.—It is reported that Mr. Gladstone has sent his resignation to the Queen.

PROGRESS OF THE ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—In the Parliamentary elections held yesterday, the Conservatives gained one seat each in Belfast, Dover, Gravesend, and Northampton.

The Liberals gained the seat for Dumfriesshire, and one for Coventry. Home Rulers were elected from Drogheda and Wexford. In the last Parliament these two places were represented by Liberals. The Marquis of Lorne is returned from Argyleshire.

The first report that the Liberal candidates were elected in Glasgow Wednesday was incorrect. Later returns show that the Conservatives gained one of the seats for that city.

Thus far 420 members of the new Parliament have been elected. Of this number 227 are Conservatives and 193 Liberals and Home Rulers. Conservatives have been chosen for sixty-one seats occupied by Liberals in the last Parliament, and the Liberals have ousted twen- four Conservatives.

The Conservative candidates for Parliament were elected in Westminster yesterday by large majorities. The representatives in the last Parliament were a Liberal Conservative and a Liberal.

THE CITY OF LONDON.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The City of London returns Messrs. Cotton, Hubbard, and Twells, Conservatives, and Right Hon. Mr. Goschen, Liberal. In the last Parliament the four members for the city were Liberals.

THE RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 6—Midnight.—In the elections held to-day, twenty-one Conservatives, eighteen Liberals, and three Home Rulers, were returned from twenty-two constituencies. The Conservatives have gained one seat each in Ayrshire, Stirlingshire, Leeds, Chelsea, Oldham, and the Tower Hamlets. The Home Rulers have gained seats in Clonmel and Mayo County, and two in Waterford City.

Sir Charles Dilke was re-elected in Chelsea, standing at the head of the poll; but his Liberal colleague in the last Parliament is replaced by a Conservative.

Mr. Burt, the workman's candidate, was elected in Swansea by 2,750 majority.

Mr. Ritchie, Conservative, and Mr. Samuda, Liberal, were returned from the Tower Hamlets. Right Hon. Mr. Ayrton was defeated, his vote falling 3,000 short of Mr. Ritchie's.

Baron Lionel De Rothschild is defeated in the city, standing at the bottom of the poll.

Liverpool, Lambeth, Southwark, Finsbury, and Wolverhampton have returned their former members.

As far as heard from Ireland has returned in all fifty-one members, of whom twenty-six are Home Rulers, seventeen Conservatives, and eight Liberals.

THE LONDON TIMES AND POST ON THE ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The *Times*, in its issue this morning, says: "It is now evident that the country has returned an adverse answer to Mr. Gladstone's appeal.

The elections in Ireland may show unlooked-for results, but nothing is likely to restore the losses of the Liberals in Great Britain. Mr. Disraeli is bound to accept office if the Government, following his example in 1868, resigns without awaiting the reassembling of Parliament."

The *Post*, in an editorial of a similar strain, says: "The blunders of the Government are far more than the average. Its exercise of power has been as absolute as it has been indiscreet. It is immaterial whether the adverse results of the elections are due to the dissatisfaction of the country at the past, or uncertainty regarding the policy of the Government in the future."

GREAT BRITAIN.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT—SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED AND INJURED.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—A collision of trains occurred on the Great Western Railway, near West Drayton Station, last evening. Several persons were killed and injured.

DEATH OF BARON MEYER AMSCHEL DE ROTHSCHILD.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Baron Meyer Amschel De Rothschild, a member of the banking firm of Rothschild & Co., died to-day.

FOG IN LONDON.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The weather to-day in London is foggy.

FRANCE.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT OF THE ASSEMBLY —THE COMMUNISTS.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—M. Buffet was to-day re-elected President of the Assembly.

Nine hundred Communists are still awaiting trial.

SPAIN.

DEPARTURE OF MR. SICKLES FROM MADRID.

MADRID, Feb. 6.—Gen. Sickles took his final leave of the Spanish Government to-day. Mr. Adee, Secretary of Legation, is in charge of the Legation.

ITALY.

RESIGNATION OF A MEMBER OF THE CABINET.

ROME, Feb. 6.—Signor A. Scialoia has resigned his position in the Cabinet.

THE ACHEENESE WAR.

THE CHOLERA DECREASING—ATTACK ON A RECONNOITERING PARTY.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 6.—Dispatches from Penang report that the cholera is decreasing in Acheen.

A reconnoitering party of the expedition had been attacked by the enemy, and twenty were killed and wounded.

THE MURDERERS OF HERVEY GREEN CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—Capt. Kinsey and his wife, W. Dow, and the two McLean brothers, who have been on trial for the murder of Hervey Green at Pescadera last November, in a contest about the possession of a farm, were convicted in this city to-day of manslaughter. The trial lasted nearly two weeks.

FIVE EJECTMENT CASES SETTLED.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 6.—The first of the five ejectment cases of Deringer against Coxe was ended to-day. At 9 o'clock A. M., Judge Linn commenced his address to the jury for the plaintiffs. He was followed by Mr. A. T. McClintock and Mr. Frank B. Gowan for the defendants, and Ex-Chief Justice Woodward closed for the plaintiffs. Judge Harding then delivered an able charge to the jury, and they retired at 6 o'clock P. M. At 7:30 P. M. they came in with a verdict for the plaintiffs for the land described in the writ. This tract is in Sugarloaf Township, and comprises 376 acres, and is worth $1,000 per acre. Four more cases, each of equal if not greater importance, remain to be tried, but they have been postponed for the present.

THE COLLEGE REGATTA.

THE COLLEGE BOATING COMMITTEE AT SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 6.—The meeting of special committee appointed at the recent annual Convention of the Rowing Association of American Colleges at Hartford, to choose a regatta committee, met at the Massasoit House in this city this afternoon. The committee consisted of one member from each College of the association, but Amherst, which bolts Saratoga. Dartmouth, Bowdoin, and Princeton were not represented. The Regatta Committee, by the new rule, consists of three members, to be chosen from the graduates of such three colleges as the Special Committee may designate. The choice yesterday was Grinnell Willis, of Harvard; C. H. Ferry, of Yale, and J. B. Thomas, of Wesleyan. Ferry, of Yale, was made Chairman. The committee then proceeded in a similar manner to choose Judges as follows: P. C. Chandler, Williams; J. H. Brocklesby, Trinity; Cassimir DeR. Moore, Columbia; R. Anderson, Cornell. Bowdoin was one of the designated five, but being unrepresented its Judge is not yet named, and William Wood, Director of the Gymnasium, of the Young Men's Christian Association, in New-York, was chosen for Referee of the contest, subject to the approval of the Captains. A Regatta Ball Committee was chosen as follows: C. B. Hubbell, Williams; George R. Allerton, Columbia; F. F. Appleton, Harvard, and R. J. Cook, Yale. One is yet to be named for Trinity. Wednesday, July 15, the day previous to the one selected for the University and Freshman races, was fixed upon for the single-scull race and the running race for the Bennett Cup. This concluded the business of the committee.

Mr. Benedict, of the Agricultural College, stated that it was not probable that the "Aggies" would send a crew. It seems that the students want to send one, but the Faculty object. Harvard is now committed, and will send a crew to Saratoga. The majority of Harvard men have been that way all the time. Bowdoin supported Saratoga at the convention. Dartmouth opposed it, and has not since then expressed her sentiments, but the members of the committee yesterday entertained no doubt of the wisdom of the selection, and during the day every one of them signed a paper expressing themselves unanimously in favor of abiding by the decision of the convention at Hartford, regarding that decision as binding upon all participants in the convention.

Mr. John P. Conkling, President of the Saratoga Rowing Association, was present. Several of the committee went to Saratoga to-night to select boarding-places for the crew.

WHY THE "AGGIES" DO NOT GO TO SARATOGA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—The *Globe* will publish to-morrow morning a letter from the President of the Rowing Association of the State Agricultural College, stating, as the reason why the "Aggies" will not row at Saratoga, that the Trustees and Faculty of the college are strongly opposed to boating among the students. There is no moral or financial obstacle in the way. They have good boats, and are ready and desirous to join in the regatta, but they will not be excused from the regular exercises for the purpose of going, and as their Commencement comes on the day before that set for the regatta, it is impossible for them to go without forfeiting their places in college. They are so discouraged by the college authorities that they cannot even get a place to set up the necessary apparatus for exercise.

THE WEATHER.

ANOTHER SNOW-STORM.

About 8 o'clock last evening this City was visited by the severest snow-storm of the season. During the afternoon the sky assumed that portentous leaden hue so indicative of an approaching storm, and when the "whitening shower" began to descend, the snow-flakes came so thick and fast, and were swept with such violence before the wind, that it became almost impossible to find one's way through the streets. In less than half an hour the City was mantled in white, the sidewalks and thoroughfares, where the remains of the snow-storm of Monday had been cleared away, being thickly covered with a fresh coating. The cars were soon crowded, a rush having been made to the nearest railroad lines by those who were found in the streets when the storm commenced. Fortunately for the working classes they had in most instances reached their homes before the clouds sent down their pent-up stores of the Wintry element. Such was the fury with which the thickening flakes were driven before the wind, that it was with the utmost difficulty one could travel against the storm. Those who were endeavoring to make their way along the sidewalks, and who happened to be moving in opposite directions, rushed against each other before they could discover the proximity in which they were placed, it being impossible to lift one's eyes in any direction without being blinded by the fury of the storm. Shortly after the snow commenced to fall, the steam plows and sweepers were called into operation on most of the railroad tracks, and when the snow was piled upon the heaps accumulated on either side since the previous fall of snow the ridges rise to a considerable height, and will offer serious obstructions to traffic. It is not, of course, to be presumed that the Street-cleaning Bureau will show any signs of life during the interval which may elapse, so that even along Broadway the sleighs will still continue to run for many days or weeks to come. At an early hour last night double teams were put to the cars on most of the street railroads. By midnight it was fully four inches in depth where it had not been removed, and up to 2 o'clock this morning the storm continued with unabated violence. There is every indication that the severe weather which ushered in the present month will continue to its close.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	30°	16°	3:30 P. M.	43°	25°
6 A. M.	30°	17°	6 P. M.	40°	23°
9 A. M.	35°	19°	9 P. M.	37°	12°
12 M.	40°	24°	12 P. M.	35°	11°

Average temperature yesterday, 18⅜°.

Average temperature for corresponding date last year, 36¼°.

SIGNAL OFFICE WEATHER REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen since Thursday night throughout the country east of the Mississippi, but has risen in the Western Gulf States. The areas of low pressure are central off Cape Hatteras and in Ohio. The temperature has fallen slightly in the Middle States, and decidedly in the Gulf States. North and west winds, with cloudy weather, prevail throughout the Southern and Gulf States, and heavy rain is reported from the North Carolina coast. North-west winds, with snow, prevail in Maryland and Virginia, but north-east winds over most of the Middle States and lake region, with light snows. Partly cloudy and clear weather is reported, with light winds, from Maine.

PROBABILITIES.

On Saturday the areas of low barometer move respectively north-eastward over the lower lakes and off the Middle Atlantic coast.

For New-England, north-easterly winds, cloud, and snow.

For the Middle Atlantic States, westerly winds and cloudy weather, possibly with light local snows and rains.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

MR. CORCORAN'S TAXES.

WHAT THE WASHINGTON PAPERS SAY OF THE SUBJECT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The *Chronicle*, Ex-Senator Harlan's paper, this morning prints the extract from Mr. Corcoran's letter which was quoted in THE TIMES this morning, and comments upon it in a long editorial. It says the person alluded to had in his possession "audited claims against the District Government for the payment of which specific appropriations had been made at the last session of the Legislature. They were not paid, because Mr. Corcoran and others like him, who were abundantly able to do so, refused to pay their taxes, learning that claims of this character were receivable for general delinquent taxes, and that Mr. Corcoran was in that category. He called on him and stated the foregoing facts, observing that if Mr. Corcoran would permit him to settle his taxes, and, at his convenience, arrange it, it would be regarded as a personal favor, although he wished Mr. Corcoran to consider it in the light of a business proposition, to be disposed of on business principles." The *Chronicle* further says that Mr. Corcoran acceded to the proposition of sixteen per cent. discount, but afterward broke his contract. The *Republican* says:

We do not know that there was anything positively wrong in the offer that was made to him, if it was made. We do not know that it is a matter in which the public have any interest; but that there may be no doubt upon the subject so far as this journal is concerned, we wish to say that the offer alluded to was not made by its editor and proprietor.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Charles A. Tweed, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah; John G. Boyle, to be Attorney of the United States for the Eastern District of Texas; Harrison Osborn, to be Pension Agent at Baltimore, Md.; Manuel Francisco Monteiro, to be Consul of the United States at Santiago, Cape Verde Islands; Newton Crane, of Missouri, to be Consul of the United States at Manchester.

THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

The Committee on Appropriations is still looking in every direction, with a view to economize. To-day all of the Auditors of the Treasury Department and the Commissioner of Customs were heard with reference to the present condition of the work in their respective bureaus, the clerical force employed and how it compares with the numbers employed prior to the war. Most of these officials took the ground that to reduce the clerical force of their offices would tend to destroy the efficiency of the public service. Judge Martin, Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, indicated that in view of the increase of the business pertaining to his bureau he would be constrained at an early day to recommend an increase of at least twenty clerks. Mr. Ela, Fifth Auditor, on being interrogated, said the committee could reduce his force to the extent of one female copyist, but no more without crippling the public service.

A BILL TO PROTECT INDIANS FROM FRAUD.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs to-day agreed to report a bill the main features of which make it a penal offense to cheat or defraud an Indian, or to fraudulently obtain his signature or mark to a receipt for money which has not been fully explained to him. The bill generally has the effect of protecting the Indians from swindling agents, contractors, &c., who have heretofore grown rich at their expense.

THE STATUE OF GEORGE CLINTON.

The President to-day transmitted to Congress a copy of a communication from the Governor of New-York, in which it is announced that, in accordance with the invitation of Congress, as expressed in the act of 1864, that State now presents, for their acceptance, a bronze statue of George Clinton, deceased, one of its distinguished citizens. The other statue authorized by the State of New-York is that of Robert W. Livingston, to be placed, with like contributions from other States, in the old hall of the House of Representatives.

REFORM IN THE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

United States Commissioner Davenport, of New-York City, was heard by the House Judiciary Committee, to-day, in advocacy of a bill recently introduced in the House looking to a reform in the registration of voters and the naturalization of foreigners. He made a statement, as an argument in favor of reform, that by virtue of his official position he has come in possession of the fact that in 1868, just prior to an election, two courts in the City of New-York in thirteen days issued naturalization papers for 37,000 applicants, which were duly recorded; that in addition 27,000 were naturalized, the majority of whom voted, but cannot be traced. The blanks of the latter number went into the courts, but no record was made of them. He held that the law was too general in regard to the subject of naturalization as it now exists, and advocated strict safeguards for the protection of the people, and the mandatory keeping of such records as would show at all times the actual transactions of a court of record in the issuance of naturalization papers.

DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent to the House, in compliance with their resolution, a communication containing a statement of duties levied and paid on all the goods, wares, and merchandise specified and provided for in the second section of the act of June 6, 1872, to reduce the duties on imports, &c., which were collected under that act during the year, from Aug. 11, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1873, and also the amount of duties that would have been levied under the law prior to said June, 1872, upon the goods, wares, and merchandise aforesaid if said act had not been passed. The communication shows the total amount of said ten per cent. reduction to be $8,652,932. The reduction was on cotton, wool, iron, steel, and other metals, paper and manufactures of paper, with the exception of unsized printing paper, books and other printed matter, all manufactures of India-rubber, gutta-percha, straw, oil-cloth, glass, and glass-ware, unwrought pipe-clay, fine clay, fuller's earth, leather, all manufactures of skins, bone, ivory, horn, and leather, except gloves and mittens, licorice, paste, and licorice juice.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION.

The Isthmian Canal Commission met at noon to-day, but adjourned without further action, to await the arrival of Capts. Shufeldt and Selfridge, who will be present at noon to-morrow.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $4,802,155; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $46,895,000; coin, $84,327,654; including coin certificates, $44,849,300; outstanding legal tenders, $381,510,027.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $345,678.

EVIDENCE IN FAVOR OF A POSTAL TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to-day heard Postmaster Burt, of Boston, and Postmaster Edmunds, of Washington City, who, at the request of the committee, gave their opinions relative to what would be the practical workings of a postal telegraph system. Both believed it would be practicable to distribute messages by carriers as promptly as letters are now delivered.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Master Arthur P. Osburn and Ensign Jacob J. Heinkler have been ordered to the Shawmut.

LUCCA AND MARETZEK.

Mme. Lucca denies the accuracy of a London dispatch of Jan. 23, stating that a suit brought against her by Max Maretzek for breach of contract had been settled by her banker paying into the court $6,000. Mme. Lucca says it was she who sued Mr. Maretzek for breaking contract, and that it was he who deposited the $6,000.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Feb. 6.

SENATE.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, presented a resolution of the California Legislature against any land grant or subsidy by Congress for the purposes of irrigation in California, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

DISTRICT MEASURES.

Mr. ROBERTSON, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported with amendments the bill in relation to the Metropolitan Police force of the District. Placed on the calendar.

He also reported back the petition praying Congress to prohibit the exemption of church property from taxation in the District of Columbia and Territories, and asked that it be referred to the Committee on Territories. It was so ordered.

MINING LANDS IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. SARGENT, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported without amendment the bill introduced by him on the 2d inst., relating to the Placer mining lands in the State of California, being a substitute for the bill introduced by him Dec. 15, 1873, entitled "A bill relating to public lands in the State of California." The latter bill was to-day reported by him adversely, and indefinitely postponed. The bill passed by the Senate to-day supplementary to the Mining act of May 10, 1872, is the bill introduced by Mr. Sargent Dec. 1, and reported from the committee Jan. 14, requiring applicants for patents for mining claims to make final payment within one year from the enactment of this bill, or one year from the time of filing applications that may be made hereafter.

COMPENSATION OF CONGRESSIONAL WITNESSES.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, submitted a resolution fixing the compensation of witnesses summoned before the Senate investigating committees at $4 per day and five cents per mile each way for traveling expenses, which was agreed to. The vote was subsequently reconsidered and the bill withdrawn for the present.

APPRAISEMENT OF MERCHANDISE.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Finance, reported, with amendments, the bill introduced by Mr. Boutwell to provide for the appraisement of merchandise in certain cases, which was placed on the calendar. The bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., that whenever any goods, wares, or merchandise shall be imported by the manufacturer or producer thereof, or when the appraisers shall be of opinion that the invoice of any goods, wares, or merchandise does not correspond with the market value of such goods, wares, or merchandise at the place of shipment, although such invoice may state truly the cost of such goods or merchandise, it shall be the duty of the appraisers to fix the actual market value of such goods, wares, or merchandise at the place of shipment, at the date of exportation, by ascertaining the value of the same or of goods of similar character, manufactured or produced by other manufacturers or producers, or sold to other bona-fide purchasers in open market.

BOUNTY FOR THREE MONTHS' SOLDIERS.

On motion of Mr. BUCKINGHAM the bill in relation to bounties was taken up and passed. It provides that all who enlisted in the army of the United States under the proclamation of the President of May 3 and previous to August, 1861, be paid the bounty of $100, providing the same has not already been paid.

POSTAL CONTRACTS AND PROFESSIONAL BIDDERS.

The resolution offered a few days ago requesting the Postmaster General to inform the Senate how many contractors for the transportation of mails had more than five contracts on the 1st of July last; how many contracts were sublet, and at what price, and if there was not a belief that a class of professional bidders have grown up to get control of mail routes by underbidding bona-fide bidders, and what legislation is necessary to secure the services of bona fide contractors, was, on motion of Mr. SCOTT, taken up, and agreed to.

BILLS PASSED.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar, and the following were passed:

The bill for the relief of William H. Vesey; also the bill for the relief of Hiram Prather, late Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixth Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry. The bill supplementary to the act entitled an act to promote the development of mining resources of the United States.

BANKRUPTCY.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the Bankrupt bill, the pending amendment being that of Mr. Sherman, to fix ninety instead of forty days as the time after which persons mentioned in the thirty-ninth section of the bill should be deemed bankrupts, in case of failure to pay commercial paper. The yeas and nays being ordered, the amendment was rejected by a vote of 29 nays to 15 yeas.

Mr. ALLISON moved to amend the thirty-ninth section so that it would require one-third of the number of creditors, representing at least one-half of the amount of debts, to force a person into bankruptcy, instead of one-fourth the number of creditors and one-third the amount of debts, as recommended by the committee.

Mr. THURMAN said the clause now proposed to be amended had been subjected to the severest criticism in the committee, and after a careful consideration, one fourth of the number and one-third of the amount of debts had been agreed upon. Mr. Allison's amendment was rejected.

Mr. LOGAN offered an amendment allowing the court, if it be proven that the person sought to be adjudged a bankrupt had sufficient assets to pay the debts, to order a stay of proceedings for six months, and if the debts should not be paid in that time, then such person shall be declared a bankrupt.

Mr. CARPENTER said he came here at the beginning of the session fully prepared to vote for the repeal of the Bankrupt law, but after a thorough examination of the question he had come to the conclusion that to repeal the law would be detrimental to the debtor class. He would therefore vote for continuing the law, and would support the amendments of the Judiciary Committee, with such others offered in the Senate as he might deem advantageous.

Mr. Logan's amendment was rejected—yeas 9, nays 30.

After one or two verbal amendments the thirty-ninth section of the original law, as amended and reported by the Judiciary Committee, was agreed to by the Senate, with the exception of filling the blank as to the time when the provisions of the section should apply to all cases of compulsory or involuntary bankruptcy.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he desired the Senators to pass over this portion of the bill, so that the blank could be filled hereafter. The other amendments presented by the Judiciary Committee were agreed to as reported, with a few verbal changes. The committee's amendments, as passed by the Senate, fix the time at forty days within which any banker, broker, merchant, trader, manufacturer, or miner, who has stopped or suspended, and not resumed payment of his commercial paper, shall not be deemed bankrupt; and prescribe that the fees, commissions, charges, and allowances, excepting actual and necessary disbursements of and to be made by the officers, agents, Marshals, messengers, assignees, and Registers, in cases of bankruptcy, shall be reduced to one-half of the allowances heretofore provided for. The Justices of the Supreme Court, who are to make new rules and regulations in respect to the law, are empowered to consolidate the duties of Register, assignee, Marshal, and Clerk, and to reduce the charges, to the end that prolixity, delay, and unnecessary expense may be avoided.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered a new amendment, conferring jurisdiction in bankrupt cases on any Circuit or District Court of the United States, which was agreed to.

He also offered an amendment dispensing with personal service of notice in all cases of claims not exceeding $50, and providing in cases where the amount should be under that sum, notice could be given by publication in the newspapers. Agreed to.

He also offered an additional section to the bill providing that it should be the duty of the Marshal of each district, in the month of July in each year, to report to the Clerk of the District Court, in tabular form, to be prescribed by the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States: First, the number of cases in bankruptcy in which warrants have come to his hands; second, how many of such warrants were returned, with the fees, costs and expenses and emoluments thereof; third, the total amount of all other fees, costs, expenses, and emoluments earned and received by him during the year from or in respect to any matter in bankruptcy; fourth, a summary statement of [illegible]

during the year; fifth, a summarised statement of all actual disbursements in such cases; also, requiring every Register to report, in like manner, the number of voluntary and compulsory cases in bankruptcy coming before him during the year; the amount of assets and liabilities of the bankrupt; the amount and rate per cent. of all dividends declared, and the disposition of all such cases. He is required to make a similar return, and the Clerk of the Court, in the month of August of each year, is required to transmit to the Attorney General a list of the cases pending and disposed of, dividends declared, disposition of cases, whether any officer has failed to make his report, &c. Any violation of this section to be punished by dismissal from office, and the party offending to be adjudged guilty of misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, to be fined not more than $500 or imprisoned not exceeding one year. The section was adopted.

Mr. THURMAN offered an amendment abolishing the office of Register in Bankruptcy, and authorizing the several District Courts to make such orders and take such steps as may be necessary to adjudicate and dispose of all suits, matters, or proceedings in bankruptcy now pending before such Registers; also, giving the District Courts power, where it may appear to be necessary or advisable, to appoint special master Commissioners to perform any of the duties heretofore performed by Registers, such power to be also exercised by a Judge in Chambers. No fees or compensation shall be paid to any such Commissioner except such as shall be allowed by the court.

Mr. THURMAN, in advocating the adoption of this amendment, said: In three-fourths of the districts of the United States Judges had ample time to discharge all duties which would devolve upon them, if the office of Register in Bankruptcy should be abolished, and, in consideration of complaints from all quarters of the large amounts received by these officers as fees, he thought it a move in the right direction to abolish the office.

Mr. EDMUNDS said his friend (Mr. Thurman) might have some prejudices on this subject that he was not aware of himself, and had, therefore, got a little off the track in this case. It might be that he would like to see so many Republicans put out of office.

Mr. THURMAN said he did not know the politics of a single Register in the United States, but, from all accounts, the Democrats had got a pretty good share. [Laughter.]

Mr. EDMUNDS said: That may be, as there is very little of that thing going on but what the Democrats get a share. [Renewed laughter.] The amendment of the gentleman (Mr. Thurman) had been considered in committee and rejected. The amendments already agreed upon provided for a reduction in fees. To have work done efficiently under the Bankruptcy law, it must be paid for, and he did not think it advisable to impose this duty upon the courts.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

The Chair announced as a member of the Committee to investigate the affairs of the District of Columbia, Mr. Merrill, of Maine, in place of Mr. Conkling, who was excused yesterday.

Mr. MORRILL said he desired to be excused from service on the committee, for the reason that he was on three committees already, one of which (Appropriations) was of such importance as to exact all of his time. It was, therefore, out of the question for him to serve on both the Investigation and the Appropriation Committees; also, that the acceptance of the former would necessitate his resignation of the latter, and he therefore begged to be excused from service on the Investigation. He was excused.

Mr. SHERMAN entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate agreed to the resolution ordering an investigation into the District of Columbia matters by a joint committee of the House and Senate. He said there had been much trouble in having Senators serve on this committee, and he thought it would answer every purpose to have the investigation conducted by a House committee of five members.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

Pending the discussion on Mr. Thurman's amendment to abolish Registers, the Senate, on motion of Mr. CAMERON, went into executive session, and, after half an hour the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SCHUMAKER, of New-York, presented the petition of the Brooklyn Common Council asking an appropriation for the erection of a Government building in Brooklyn.

PRIVATE BILLS.

This being private bill day a number of private bills were reported and acted upon: One to allow the Secretary of War to change on the *Army Register* the name of John Bziha, a Captain of the Fourth Infantry, by which name he had enlisted, to that of John Laube De Laubefels, his real name, was passed.

A bill to pay Joseph J. Petri, of Illinois, $5,000, in recognition of his heroic and successful efforts in rescuing from starvation and impending death a train of emigrants snowed in between the Sierra Nevada and Trinity Mountains in November and December, 1849, and in payment of his expenses and losses, gave rise to considerable discussion in the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, in the chair. Finally the bill was agreed to, and the committee rose. A proposition to have to-morrow's session set apart for debate only, and which required unanimous consent, was objected to by Mr. Rusk, of Wisconsin, and he declined to withdraw his objection, declaring that he was in favor of economy, and wanted to stop the printing of speeches in the *Congressional Record.*

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills, reported from the Committee of the Whole, were passed by the House:

Granting pensions to Jno. A. Fisher, John Baker, Thos. R. Hardwick, Wm. F. Kerr, and Victor Mylius.

In relation to the monument erected to the memory of the Chevalier De Ternay.

For the relief of Wm. Stoddard, Jacob Permenter, Richard H. Dutton, of Cavendish, Vt.; Richard H. Swift, R. B. Fulton, of Wilton, Me.; Susan L. Galloway, Martin Kalbfleisch's sons, and Joseph Petri.

The proposition for a session for debate to-morrow was renewed, when Mr. RUSK withdrew his objection, and no other objection was made.

The House then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

THE VILLE DU HAVRE AND THE LOCH EARN.

From the London Times, Jan. 21.

SIR: Whatever may be my opinion as to the decision of the English court which has investigated the circumstances attending the collision between these two ships, I should have refrained from addressing you on the subject had it not been for a paragraph in Capt. Robertson's letter in the *Times* of yesterday, which, taken in conjunction with the verdict of the court, will tend to perpetuate a mischievous error as to the rule of the road at sea, and thus, perhaps, occasion future similar disasters.

The paragraph to which I refer is as follows:

"The helm was certainly ported in conformity with the rule of the road when the danger from collision seemed imminent; but she had not time to answer it when the shock came."

The true rule of the road in this case is laid down in articles 15, 18, and 19 of the "Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea," published by the Board of Trade. They are as follows:

ART. 15. If the two ships, one of which is a sailing ship and the other a steam-ship, are proceeding in such directions as to involve risk of collision, the steam-ship shall keep out of the way of the sailing ship.

ART. 18. Where, by the above rules, one of two ships is to keep out of the way, the other shall keep her course subject to the qualifications contained in the following article:

ART. 19. In obeying and construing these rules due regard must be had to all dangers of navigation, and due regard must also be had to any special circumstances which may exist in any particular case rendering a departure from the above rules necessary in order to avoid immediate danger.

It is clear that, under articles 15 and 18, the Loch Earn should have kept her course, and it is only under the nineteenth article that she was justified in changing that course; and as her helm was put hard aport by the officer of the watch, even before the order to do so was given by Capt. Robertson and as the Ville du Havre was struck on the starboard beam, it seems quite possible that no collision would have occurred had the Loch Earn simply obeyed the rule laid down in article 18. I admit, however, that the circumstances were such as fully to justify the application of article 19, and my complaint is, that Capt. Robertson should have believed at the time, and should still believe, that, under these circumstances, the law required him to put the helm to port rather than to starboard, if in his judgment the latter course had seemed the safer.

I can hardly suppose but that if Capt. Robertson and his officer of the watch had not had this erroneous interpretation of article 19 in their minds, they would, on seeing the green light, have starboarded the helm and let fly the head sheets; nor can I doubt (judging, it is true, after the event, and free from the excitement incidental to such a position), but that had this been done no collision would have occurred.

I find in a lecture, "The Rule of the Road at [illegible] Sea," delivered in 1866 by Capt. Curme, Royal Navy, at the Royal United Service Institution, the following paragraph, which is so apposite to the case under discussion that I shall be excused for quoting it:

"I venture to assert that on investigation it will be found that in many instances collisions have been caused by the officer in charge of one of the meeting ships, without the least reference to the particular circumstances of the case, putting his helm to port, and comforting himself with the reflection that as he was obeying the written law, so he was placing himself beyond the reach of blame, happen what might; for be it observed that article 14, while directing which ship is to give way, makes no mention of how it is to be done; and I know that the opinion has been, and still is, widely prevalent that it must be done by porting the helm; it can easily be shown that in some cases such a course would be dangerous."

This opinion is still "widely prevalent," and it is with a view to correcting it, and thus diminishing one of the dangers of the sea, that I address you this letter. L. G. HEATH, Rear Admiral.

HOLMWOOD, Jan. 19.

THE MARE'S NEST.

The following are a few of the comments made by the public journals on the recent threat of the New-York *Tribune* to publish papers affecting the character of "high officials:"

The New-York *Tribune*, in a recent number, made the announcement that it had received documents, which it would soon publish, revealing great frauds on the part of high officials. It now says the documents were forgeries. If some of its contemporaries had done this the *Tribune* would have insinuated that they had attempted to blackmail somebody, and had been successful.—*Boston Traveller.*

The *Tribune* is "catching it" all around for its foolish fiasco. It certainly owes it to those whose curiosity it excited to go a little farther and inform them who compose the "unscrupulous political faction" which considers forgery a fair weapon to use against those it dislikes. It owes this at least to its own profession of "independent" journalism. Had the threatened disclosures proved true, they would not have been withheld through any motives of delicacy, and it is at least as important that the public should be warned against unscrupulous politicians as against dishonest officials.—*New-Haven Palladium.*

That is all very well, but the *Tribune* cannot square accounts with the public in that easy manner. People will ask why the *Tribune*, when it acknowledges that "certain trifling circumstances had aroused our suspicions," should have made any public reference to the documents in a way calculated to lead people into the belief of their genuineness, or at least to believe that the *Tribune* more than half believed them genuine. They will want to know if the *Tribune* does not now think it would have been fairer to investigate the question of authenticity before saying anything about the scandalous documents. The *Tribune* knows very well that a lie will travel a league while truth is pulling on his boots, and that a hundred will see and believe the worst of the original damaging innuendo where one will see or believe the retraction.—*Cleveland Herald.*

The *Tribune* considers it "a sad commentary on the condition of official morality that a forger can manufacture scandalous documents without overstepping the bounds of probability"—in the estimation of those who were looking for and anxious to procure scandalous documents of this very nature. And this is the insufficient conclusion with which it pronounces the documents "forgeries" on whose strength it last week intimated discoveries of very serious crimes and offenses on the part of high officials. They are now considered "the work of an unscrupulous political faction, which has taken into its service one of the most expert and wary rascals outside of the State Prison." These be harsh words to employ to the remnants of the Democracy and Liberal Republicans and Conservatives who are engaged in manufacturing scandalous stories and documents against the Republican Party and its representatives. We do not say that they are unjust or undeserved.—*Philadelphia North American.*

"It is a relief," says the *Tribune*, "It is a relief to know that we are spared the additional disgrace in which these fictitious disclosures would have involved the country; but it is a sad commentary on the condition of official morality that a forger can manufacture scandalous documents such as were laid before us, without overstepping the bounds of probability." Is it not, rather, "a sad commentary" on the swift willingness of such journalists as he of the *Tribune* to believe the worst possible things of their fellow-men, without a shadow of probability, on the witness of any clumsy felon who will commit forgery for the purpose of furnishing perjured evidence to match their mean suspicions? We pledge the *Tribune* to be among the last of its admiring friends to withdraw our confidence in its honesty of intention; but it lays hard burdens upon us.—*Ohio State Journal.*

The *Tribune's* failure in the sensational disclosures which it promised caused much fun in Washington as well as elsewhere in the country. The documents which it had are well understood to have been pretended transcripts from the books of the Pacific Mail Company, showing to whom money had been paid as bribes. It was rather a huge attempt to sell the *Tribune* editor.—*Albany Journal.*

The New-York *Tribune's* mysterious documents which were to expose "certain high officials," turn out to be forgeries, much to the disgust of the editor, who "could not sleep 'o nights" over the thought of the sensation he would make in the political world when his gun should be let off. We have no doubt the *Tribune* was ready to pull the trigger, but the dread of a recoil from the blunderbuss prevented the discharge—which it is now ascertained would have blown the whole concern into "smithereens." So much for the double-loaded double-shotted paragraph which the other day warned "men in high places" to look out for a terrific broadside from the column-heads of the *Tribune.*—*Scranton Republican.*

It is perhaps hardly worth while to notice the fact that the *Tribune* here stultifies itself, for it first declared that the documents were vouched for by its "friends," but it finally admits that they came from "highly reputable political opponents." The *Tribune* is badly mixed, and it is not the first time that its unseemly taste to tell an evil tale has made its columns the vehicle of lies and calumnies. It is but a little while since it admitted to its columns an anonymous communication, fat with falsehoods, concerning an official whom we know to be careful, competent, and reliable. The fact that the person assailed was a Republican, was doubtless enough in the estimation of the "suspicious" editor of the *Tribune*, to place any story told against him within "the bounds of probability."—*Daily Saratogian*

By way of finding an impressive moral for its confession, the *Tribune* piously rejoices in the fact that the awful story is not true. "It is a relief," it cries, "to know that we are spared the additional disgrace in which these fictitious disclosures would have involved the country." But yet the *Tribune* will hardly hold itself responsible for the bad opinion of this country created, and allowed to remain, in the minds of those who saw its announcement and will never see its confession.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

The New-York *Tribune* has a tremendous big revelation to make, so big that it couldn't hold in; it must say something anyhow. This had a business look about it, to say the least—very much like working up the public mind into a proper state for buying some newspapers. Alas! for the hopes of the *Tribune*, its gun has flashed in the pan, and Reid is now diligently employed in picking the powder out of his eyes. Moral—next time don't try to fire off your gun till you load it. And don't say that you are going to fire, either.—*Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.*

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

A uniform scale of classification for freights to the West has been adopted by the railroad companies. The classification has reference to the bulk and cost of goods. High-priced goods and bulky light goods will be charged high rates, and low-priced heavy goods low rates. The following are the rates agreed upon to the three principal Western cities per 100 pounds:

	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Special.
Chicago	$1 00	$ 90	75c.	60c.	45c.
St. Louis	1 28	1 16	97c.	79c.	61c.
Cincinnati	92	80	70c.	55c.	41c.

Freight to intermediate points will be charged pro rata.

A scale of freights from the East (Chicago) has been adopted as follows:

RATES FROM CHICAGO TO (Until changed.)	First class, per 100 pounds.	Second class, per 100 pounds	Third class, per 100 pounds.	Fourth class, per 100 p'nds.	Flour, per barrel, in lots of fifty barrels and upward.	Grain in bulk.	Cured meats in bulk	Fresh beef, mutton, and pork per 100 pounds
Boston	$1 70	$1 35	$ 90	60	$1 20	...	...	$1 05
New-York	1 60	1 25	85	55	1 10	55	65	93
Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Baltimore	1 50	1 15	75	50	1 00	50	60	95
Wilmington, Del.	1 50	1 15	75	50	1 00	50	60	...
Washington, D. C.	1 50	1 16	75	60	1 00	50	60	...
Alexandria, Va.	1 76	1 39	93	63	1 24	...	...	...
Pittsburg, Steubenville, Bridgeport, Bellaire	90	75	45	30	60	30	35	...
Wheeling	95	80	50	35	70	35	40	...
Cleveland	55	45	30	30	60	30	35	...
Newcastle, Penn., Youngstown and Akron, Ohio	90	75	45	30	60	30	35	...
Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, and Muskegon	50	40	30	20	40	20	...	...
Kalamazoo and Allegan	46	37	30	17	34	17	...	...
Norfolk, Va.	1 72	1 38	89	68	1 15	...	...	...
Wilmington, N. C.	2 05	1 60	1 18	75	1 35	...	...	...
Charleston, S. C.	2 10	1 67	1 18	77	1 54	...	...	...
Savannah, Ga.	2 10	1 67	1 19	76	1 49	...	...	...
Petersburg and Richmond	1 85	1 40	95	65	1 90	65	...	...

EXTRAORDINARY SCANDAL.

AN ASSAULT ON A LANDLORD—LIFE IN A LONDON HOTEL—THE TESTIMONY OF THE WITNESSES.

From the London Times, Jan. 24.

On Jan. 23, at Marlborough Street Police Court, in London, Mr. Arthur Foster, Government Clerk, again appeared before Mr. Knox to answer the charge of having violently assaulted Mr. Denyer, proprietor of Price's Hotel, Dover street. Mr. M. Williams was for the prosecutor, and Mr. Alsop for the prisoner. A certificate was handed in from Mr. Burton, surgeon, to the effect that Mr. Denyer was unable to appear, but was progressing favorably. Mr. Williams said this certificate gave a more serious aspect to the prosecution. He proposed to examine several more witnesses, and then to ask for another remand. Mr. Alsop hoped, as the complainant was progressing favorably, that the prisoner would not be denied bail. Mr. Knox said he certainly could not allow bail. Mr. Alsop said the only object could be to insure the attendance of the prisoner, who held a situation under Government, and whose position might be imperiled by his absence from his post. He would state that the prisoner had voluntarily sent a letter of regret to Mr. Denyer immediately after the proceedings last Saturday. The letter was:

No. 36 PICCADILLY, Jan. 19.

SIR: On mature consideration, and after the remarks of the Magistrate, I beg to express my regret at the result of Saturday. I had been informed by the lady of the very insulting observations that had been made to her and of the treatment she had received, and on seeing you my feelings overcame my discretion. I had no intention of inflicting any serious injury upon you.

Your obedient servant, ARTHUR FOSTER.

Mr. JOHN DENYER.

He hoped after that letter the prisoner would not be punished by being sent to the House of Detention to insure his attendance.

Mr. Knox said the apology was judicious. It would be idle to suppose that the heads of the department would take any serious steps while one of the staff was under the necessity of meeting a case of this character. With regard to the matter itself now under inquiry, he had requested Dr. Tothill to examine the unfortunate man. Dr. Tothill had reported that danger might arise if erysipelas set in—an opinion which was strengthened by the certificate just put in. Then, with respect to the application for bail, here was a man knocked down in the public streets and repeatedly struck on his bald head with the large knob of a stick. If he allowed bail in such a case he should not be doing his duty.

Mr. Williams having proposed to go on, Mr. Knox asked if the two ladies were present, and on being told they were not, remarked that they ought to be. A vile assault had been committed, owing to provocation given ten days ago. He would ask that a message should be sent down for the attendance of the ladies, for, if they did not come, it would simply be an aggravation of the position of the unfortunate prisoner.

Mr. Henry Sharp, No. 18 South street, Park lane, said he was in Stafford street on Saturday morning and heard a "crack;" he looked across the road and saw Mr. Denyer on the ground and the prisoner striking him with his stick; the prisoner had the thin end of the stick in his hand, and in striking some of the blows he held the stick with both hands; the prisoner appeared to be striking as hard as he could at Mr. Denyer's head; while Mr. Denyer was on the ground the prisoner struck him on the head; the prisoner continued to strike until the stick was broken; witness went across and saw Mr. Denyer's head bleeding profusely; the prisoner appeared to be sober.

Cross-examined—Witness said he did not see Mr. Denyer fall in consequence of stepping off the curb into the gutter; he was quite sure the prisoner held the stick in both hands; the prisoner did not attempt to get away.

Mrs. Harriet Theresa Denyer said she was the wife of Mr. Denyer, and managed a private hotel in Dover street. A lady named Beecher and her sister took apartments at the hotel on Dec. 29. They had a sitting-room, a bedroom, and dressing-room on the second floor, but the next day took the drawing-room floor, consisting of similar rooms. The dressing-room opened into the bedroom. On Jan. 1 it was mentioned to her by the waiter that Mr. William Foster had been up to a late hour in Mrs. Beecher's room. The following morning witness saw Mrs. Beecher, and gave her notice to leave, and on the 6th she finally left. On Jan. 4 witness heard a great noise overhead, and in consequence went up stairs. Mrs. Beecher came to the door and asked what she wanted. Witness told her to stop the noise, and allow her visitors to go away, as there was a lady ill. The only persons there were the prisoner and his brother. About 1 o'clock witness requested the gentlemen to retire, as they were making a noise and disturbing others. The prisoner wrote his name and said they would not go. Her husband sent for a constable, there being some violence. Witness, the following morning, went up and saw the prisoner's brother lying on the sofa. Witness spoke to him about what had occurred on the previous night, and she said: "I am sorry to see you there." At 6 the same evening witness went up, and finding him there, said: "For God's sake, and in the name of peace, leave." He did not leave. In consequence of what occurred she gave instructions that neither the prisoner nor his brother should be admitted. At 3 in the afternoon she heard a ring at the bell in the hall, and heard Mrs. Beecher's sister speak from the balcony in a foreign language. The prisoner asked if he could go up and write a note. She said, "Certainly not. He might be a gentleman and might not. She could not admit him, as the lady had valuables about." Her servants then seized him and put him out. Her husband came up, but she did not think he touched him. Mrs. Beecher returned about 10, and went up stairs. She asked Mrs. Beecher not to make a noise, as there were other people in the house. Mrs. Beecher screamed. Witness had never heard any of her servants say Mrs. Beecher was "Polly Skittles," a common woman, and that Mrs. Beecher could not have her Willie that night. Her husband was being attended by Mr. Alfred Burton, surgeon, and Dr. Harding physician, and was unable to leave the room.

In reply to Mr. Alsop, the witness said she did not, on the 4th inst., rush into the room and order the prisoner and his brother out. She was, no doubt, angry. Her husband went up and asked for the gentlemen's cards, and threatened them with the police. Witness took a constable up into the room and wanted to give the gentlemen into custody, but the constable refused to take them. She never had an unpleasant word with any of her customers. The plasterer and his man were coming to work. One of them was a master builder. She had not heard that they used vulgar language to the prisoner and his brother. She stationed one man at the door—the private hall door—between 11 and 12 at night. She did not remember the man going into the room and asking Mrs. Beecher to have something to drink. Neither of the men had since admitted calling Mrs. Beecher "Polly Skittles," or using any particular term toward her. She did not know that Mrs. Beecher threatened to throw herself off the balcony if any lewd remarks were made to her. In answer to Mr. Williams the witness said the prisoner's brother struck her husband in the face and threw one of the waiters down; that was why she upset the things.

Ann Ryan, chamber-maid to the hotel, said she was in Mrs. Denyer's bedroom and heard a great noise overhead in the apartments occupied by Mrs. Beecher. A message was sent up by Mrs. Denyer requesting it to cease, and answer was brought back that she would do what she liked in her apartments. Witness heard the voice of Mr. Foster in the bedroom.

Fincham, the waiter, recalled, in reply to Mr. Alsop, said he first noticed something he thought wrong on the night of the 30th. The ladies' ways were not ladylike; they kept late hours, wanted coals brought up in the middle of the night, and often kept gentlemen there late.

Mrs. Beecher, who had been sent for by Mr. Knox, then entered the court, accompanied by Mr. George Lewis, Jr. Mr. Knox requested her to enter the witness-box. Mr. George Lewis objected to her doing so. Mr. Knox said Mr. Lewis had no authority in the matter, being without *locus standi* in the case. Mr. Lewis considered he had, and should persevere in advising her not to go into the box. Mr. Knox, addressing Mrs. Beecher, recommended her, for her character's sake, to make an explanation in reply to the charges affecting her character. Mrs. Beecher said that, being in the hands of her solicitor, she declined to reply. Mr. Knox strongly recommended her for her own sake to make a reply.

An altercation, carried on with some warmth, ensued between Mr. Knox and Mr. George Lewis. The latter contended that he was justified in advising Mrs. Beecher to decline to enter the witness-box. Mr. Knox, on the contrary, ruled that he had no right to interfere even professionally.

Mrs. Beecher at last consented to enter the witness-box. Mr. Knox ordered the evidence of the previous witnesses to be read over.

Mrs. Beecher then, in reply to Mr. Alsop, said that she first went to see the apartments for a lady friend, and then wrote a note to Mrs. Denyer about them. She informed Mrs. Denyer that her hours were late and irregular. She went there on Dec. 29. Two or three days afterward there was a complaint made about a cabinet being damaged, and a fabulous amount was spoken of as compensation. Subsequently £2 was charged for it in the bill, and was paid. She did not remember calling Mrs. Denyer "a timid little thing." The two Mr. Fosters were in her room when Mrs. Denyer came in in a violent temper and requested them to leave. Mrs. Beecher requested them to stay, which they did till about 3 o'clock. Mr. Denyer on one occasion requested the gentlemen to leave. He also brought up a policeman and wanted to give them into custody for making a noise, but the constable would not take them. She was out on Jan. 5, and on returning saw a man walking up and down in front of the house, using vulgar language very loudly.

Mr. Knox suggested that Mrs. Beecher should, however unpleasant it might be, mention one of the expressions. Mrs. Beecher declined to do so, but she consented to write, and Mr. Alsop read the words, as follows: "Come, come, can't you do without your Willy to-night? Now, Willy, go away and get some other woman."

The plasterer also said that Willy had told him to say that he did not come to sleep with her. Her sister was very much frightened, and attempted to go out of the house on being taken hold of by a man and shaken violently. She, in the impulse of the moment, screamed, and afterward went on the balcony, where her sister spoke to Mr. Foster. The men came into the room and spoke to her, and said she "ought to be put out of the house. She was a common, low woman, but could not impose on them. They had seen her before, and her face was familiar to them." Mr. Denyer did not reprimand the man. She never drank with the man. The prisoner's brother was never in her bedroom at 3 in the morning. Mr. Knox said the [illegible]

her bedroom at all. There had never been any impropriety at any time between the prisoner or his brother and herself.

In reply to Mr. Williams the witness said she made the acquaintance of the prisoner and his brother at Brighton, and had known them two months. Two ladies visited her on two occasions at the hotel. She always burnt a light all night. She never made any noise in the room. Messrs. Foster did not refuse to go. Mrs. Denyer was extremely rude. Nothing disagreeable occurred before; no dispute between Mr. Denyer and Mr. Foster. Mr. Denyer did not say they were disturbing the street. On no occasion did Mrs. Denyer come in and say, "For God's sake, and for the sake of peace, leave the house." Mr. William Foster asked her why she submitted to such impertinence. She had called the prisoner's brother "Willy." Mrs. Denyer rang the bell, and a man came up, and Mr. Foster asked him why he had come, and he said, "To turn Mr. Foster out." Mr. Foster did not catch hold of the man's shoulders and afterward throw him down. She did not remember a letter beginning "Dear Marie," and ending "Your ever-loving Charley." She did not recollect a letter to the effect that a gentleman was to call for her, and that she was to be dressed in white muslin. It seemed an absurd thing to her, but she would not swear anything about the letter. Her name was Marie. She did not know the time when Mr. William Foster left when he dined with her on the 30th, but it was not so late as 3 o'clock. She did not make use of the words, "I am not sure the door is locked," or anything of the kind. On the occasion when she requested the two Fosters to stop they remained till a late hour. On one occasion, Mr. William Foster remained all day, the day after the disturbance. One of the Fosters dined with her every day. On Monday night, while talking in a foreign language to the Fosters, who were outside of the house, she saw two men walking to and fro. She did not hear Revere tell the constable to remove them. She did not go down stairs into the hall and say, "There is a lot of you—what do you want?" She did not say to Revere, "Let us have a look at you; you seem a jolly fellow." She did not ask him to drink, or accept brandy from him. She had stated that she was going on a visit to Lady Yarborough. She was acquainted with Lady Yarborough.

Mr. Williams read the following letter:

BROCKLESBY PARK, Jan. 22.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 21st inst., the statement that Mrs. Beecher was about to visit me is false, and I have no acquaintance with her. If an opportunity occurs I should like this to be stated in the Police Court. I am yours truly,

VICTORIA YARBOROUGH.

T. TOMPKINS, Esq.

Mrs. Beecher, continuing, said that after that letter there would be no further acquaintance with Lady Yarborough. She had been acquainted with Lady Yarborough, and was going with some friends on a visit to her.

Mr. Knox did not think that any more questions in this direction were necessary, the principal object having been gained of giving a denial to the statement that Mrs. Beecher was on visiting terms with Lady Yarborough.

Mrs. Beecher went on to say she had been in England since the latter end of November. Had been at the Grand Hotel, Brighton. It was there she first met the Fosters. Mr. Rennie introduced her. She had no acquaintance with him before that. Her husband was in New-York. She saw him last in November. She was not separated from him, and was in this country with his consent. Her sister was sixteen years of age, and had lived with her all her life. Her sister had been at school at Paris, and had always been under her care.

Mr. Williams said he would stop here in the cross-examination for the purpose of calling witnesses to prove everything that had been denied.

George Revere, builder, No. 34 Bedfordbury, went after 11 o'clock to the hotel with his man. He saw the prisoner in the street and two ladies in the balcony. He asked the prisoner and his brother to go away, saying if they were gentlemen they would do so. They replied that they did not want to talk to such low blackguards. A policeman came up, and witness told them that he would give them in charge if they did not go away. Mrs. Beecher came down. Witness said to his man: "Let her out, but let no gentleman in." She stood at the door and screamed. No one touched her. About 12 o'clock Mrs. Beecher came to the door with a candle and said: "What do you want there? Let's have a look at you." Witness told her she was not conducting herself as a lady; but it was excusable, as she had been drinking. She said: "You won't give me anything to drink." He pulled out a bottle of brandy and said he would. She drank some, saying it was not strong enough. She kept bellowing up stairs to her sister: "Make a note of that, too." He denied entering her room.

Cross-examined—Witness said he did not use strong language, and never called Mrs. Beecher "Polly Skittles."

Ann Ryan recalled, said on the 30th of December Mrs. Beecher handed her a letter in pencil and asked her to copy it. The letter was addressed to Mrs. Beecher. It began "Dear Marie," and ended "Your loving Charlie." Mrs. Beecher said she did not want William Foster to go out with her that night.

James Hanlen, porter at No. 26 Dover street, heard Mrs. Beecher say Revere was a jolly fellow, and ask if he had anything to drink. Revere brought out a bottle of brandy. She took it from him and tasted it, saying she had something stronger up stairs. Witness was sure Revere never called her a common woman.

After some conversation respecting an adjournment, Mrs. Beecher was required to sign her deposition. Mr. Knox would tell Mrs. Beecher that it was strongly against his wish that she should go into the witness box. Mrs. Beecher must understand that she was no witness of his; but as matters of an injurious character were likely to be made public he could not let them go forth without giving her an opportunity of making a statement.

Mr. Williams asked when Mrs. Beecher could procure the attendance of her sister. Mr. Knox thought it was hardly necessary to call her.

Mrs. Beecher did not see why her sister and herself should be made so notorious. She was there accidentally to state particulars which had a bearing on the origin of the assault.

Mr. Alsop explained that at the last examination he had attempted in vain to dissuade Mrs. Beecher from giving her explanation. Mr. Knox had attempted the same thing with no more success. He regretted the lady did not take Mr. Alsop's advice. Mr. Knox agreed to an adjournment, but declined to accept bail.

THE POTTER'S FIELD INVESTIGATION.

Yesterday Alderman Gilon, Chairman of the committee appointed to investigate into the facts attending the burial of Mr. Nathaniel French, made some inquiries at the dock of the Havana steamer, in which vessel the deceased gentleman arrived here, and also at the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house, where he was taken by Officer Slattery two hours after landing. The facts ascertained by Mr. Gilon at these places tend to show that if the Charity Hospital officials were in the least anxious to find out the identity of Mr. French, a little trouble on their part could have established that. The evidence given by Mr. James M. Williams, who had charge of the liquors on board the steamer City of Havana on the voyage from Nassau, show that Mr. French drank to excess; in fact he indulged to such an extent that Mr. Williams received orders from the Captain to stop giving the deceased any more liquor. During the voyage Mr. French displayed a good deal of English money, and looked like a man of wealth. The expressman who was given charge of Mr. French's trunk on the dock stated that the deceased acted on the dock very like a person of unsound mind, seeming at a loss what to do, and did not pay any attention when tendered a receipt for his baggage. At the station-house Officer Slattery was questioned, and told his story of the arrest of Mr. French, two hours after his leaving the steamer. He found the deceased in West street, near Pier No. 4, in a helpless condition from drink, and his watch-chain unnecessarily exposed. Somebody suggested that as the neighborhood was a bad one, and the deceased not able to take care of himself, the officer should take him to the station-house. The officer did so, and on the way Mr. French told him that he was a Grand Master in the Masonic Order, and that he owned property in Nassau. At the station-house the officer repeated to the Sergeant in charge what the deceased said to him. On searching Mr. French the officer found only $4 on his person, besides a valuable watch and chain. On the way to the court the following morning, the deceased fell in a fit. He was immediately taken back to the station-house, and soon after removed in an ambulance to the Park Hospital.

THE BUTTER AND CHEESE EXCHANGE.

The report that the New-York Produce Exchange was using its efforts to defeat a bill now before the Legislature for granting a charter to the New-York Butter and Cheese Exchange of this City, is authoritatively denied. The President of the Produce Exchange states that while they already have a charter, and all the necessary machinery for conducting the butter and cheese business, and while a very great number of the leading receivers and shippers of butter and cheese are now among their members, they do not feel that there exists a great necessity for a new institution of this kind, yet they have done nothing to oppose the obtaining of the proposed charter.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Assistant District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, the trial of Morris Higgins, a hack-driver, charged with an atrocious outrage on the person of Mary O'Brien, at the express office of Jacob Phillips, No. 95 Watts street, on the 24th of January, was resumed. The particulars of the case are unfit for publication in THE TIMES. Phillips, the owner of the express office in which the alleged outrage was committed, and who had been indirectly connected with the transaction by the complainant, was one of the witnesses called by the defense to prove that the prisoner had not committed the offense complained of. On leaving the witness-stand, Phillips, to his intense astonishment, was arrested by one of the court officers on a bench-warrant, having been indicted in the morning for complicity in the offense for which his friend Higgins is being tried, but was subsequently released on $3,000 bail. [illegible]

third degree, and Enoch Davis pleaded guilty to grand larceny. They were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months....James Connor pleaded guilty to felonious assault and battery, and was sent to State Prison for three years and six months....William H. Brown and William Davis, a colored man, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months....Lawrence Dixon pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny from the person, and was sent to the Penitentiary for five years.

THE SWENSEN MURDER TRIAL.

THE PRISONER FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE, AND SENT TO STATE PRISON FOR LIFE.

The trial of Peter Swensen for the murder of Charles Neilson was resumed yesterday morning in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer. The first witness called was Thos. H. R. Mills, an architect, who testified to having made a diagram of the premises where the homicide was committed. The next witness was Jacob Larson, a countryman of Swensen's, to whose house the prisoner went immediately after the fight in which Neilson was killed. He testified, in substance, as follows: Knew Swensen from having seen him at Petersen's. At 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning Swensen came to his house, knocked at the door, and demanded admittance, saying that the folks at Petersen's house wanted to rob and kill him. He let Swensen in, and the latter washed himself, borrowed a coat and shirt from the witness, walked over to the looking-glass, cut off his whiskers with a pair of scissors, borrowed ten cents from the witness's wife, and took a pack of cards out of his pocket and threw them in the stove. After this was done witness asked Swensen again what was the matter, and the prisoner said he didn't know whether he had killed a man or not at Petersen's. Witness asked if it was one of the Petersens that he had killed, and Swensen said no, it was Charley Neilson. Swensen had a white shirt on at the time, with blood on it. A shirt was shown to witness, who failed to identify it.

On cross-examination Larson denied that Swensen had ever eaten a meal at his house, or that he ever saw him before the night of the murder. Mary Larson, wife of the last witness, corroborated the testimony of her husband, except that she admitted on cross-examination that Swensen took supper in her house on the night of the murder. Thos. Irwin, the Police officer who was called in at Petersen's house, testified to the condition in which he found Neilson, and to the latter's requesting that his boots might be pulled off. The request was not complied with, and Neilson shortly after expired. The hall and stairway was covered with blood stains, and there was evidence of a severe struggle. There was no blood in the kitchen. Saw the knife (identified) first in Petersen's hand.

Officer Walker testified to having arrested Swensen on the morning of the 14th January, near the Hamilton Avenue Ferry. Dr. George W. Cushing affirmed that he examined the deceased at five minutes past 1 o'clock, and that it was impossible at that time to save his life. If he had been attended to immediately by a skillful surgeon, it was barely possible that he could have lived.

On cross-examination, the Doctor stated that he was told by the people in the house that the stabbing took place about 12 o'clock. The man lived about twenty minutes after the doctor got there. He must have lived nearly three-quarters of an hour after the stabbing. If he had been attended to by a surgeon at once, the wounds were not necessarily fatal.

To the District Attorney the witness stated that it would have required extraordinary surgical skill to have accomplished the result.

Capt. Ferry testified to Swensen's being brought to the station-house at 1:30 on the morning of the 14th, and to a conversation had by him with the prisoner at that time. The two Petersens were present. Swensen said the quarrel originated in consequence of one of the Petersens addressing his brother's wife opprobriously. Swensen complained to her husband about this, and Neilson called him a liar. Neilson and the prisoner were going to fight. Witness asked the prisoner where the knife was at this time, if he had it in his belt, and the prisoner said no; he went into the room and got it, and that the fight took place in the hall.

Counsel for the defense objected to the statement, which was overruled.

Capt. Ferry, in his cross-examination, said Swenson told him he went into his room to get the knife because he didn't know but what Neilson might have one. When they were fighting Frederick Petersen took $7 or $8 out of the prisoner's pocket. Neilson had hold of him by the head, and George Petersen had hold of him too. Swensen said, "If he is dead, I suppose I'll have to swing for it, and I don't care." He refused to give his birth-place, as he had sisters living whom he did not wish to disgrace. He volunteered the information that he got the knife from a Mexican. The latter hid the knife under a boat, as the regulations of the ship would not allow him to keep it, and Swensen went and got it. This conversation took about half an hour.

Capt. Ferry's testimony closed the case for the people.

Mr. John D. Reymert opened the case for the defense. He appealed to the jury to give earnest heed to what should be said by the accused, and concluded by calling Peter Swensen, the prisoner. He testified that he was born in Sweden, and would be thirty-one years old in September; has followed the sea for ten years; was directed to Petersen's house on Friday morning; spoke to Petersen's wife and sister; they said they kept a boarding-house; told them I would like to live in a private house. They sent for Charley Neilson to go with me on board to get my clothes; met Petersen's brother, and he went with us; got a couple of dollars from Mrs. Petersen; when Petersen came home I told him good evening; went out and had some drinks; went from Petersen's house from there; we played three games of cards. We went to O'Neil's, and had three rounds of drinks. There was no quarreling there. When we came home Neilson wanted to know if I would ship with him. I said "No; you are too big a rogue for me." Then I told Petersen what his brother said to his wife, and Charley Neilson said I was a liar. We had some words; then Neilson said we would go down into the yard to fight. Neilson stripped; I didn't take my clothes off. As soon as we were in the hall Neilson struck me; the two Petersens came and attacked me. I begged them to let me alone. Ford Petersen took some money out of my pocket; then I used the knife. It was dark in the hall. The fight lasted about ten minutes. There was no light there. The lamp in the kitchen was standing on the table. When we went out Charley Neilson went first, I came next, then the two Petersens. Charley struck me. So did Fred. Petersen. The other Petersen came out with a lamp in his hand. There was some talking. Petersen said: "What have you done?" and I said, "You let me alone." I was paid off on Monday and got $62. I gave $40 of this to Petersen. That night had about $17 in my pocket. Had this money in my vest pockets. While we were in the hall Petersen came and took this money. Went to Larson's house because I was in a bad condition. I had no coat on, and no money. I asked her for a couple of cents. I was on my knees when I used my knife. Charley was in front of me and Petersen at my back. Can't say how many blows I got. My eyes were blue, and my nose is sore inside yet. Nothing more happened there. Never had any words with Neilson. We slept together.

The prisoner related the circumstances of his interview with Capt. Ferry, and explained his condition at that time.

To Judge Pratt—The knife shown belongs to me. I had it on me that night. Did not go into my room to get it. Did not intend to kill Neilson.

Cross-examined: This trouble with Neilson was the first we ever had. It made me angry. He proposed to go down into the yard to fight. I said I would. Don't know if he was angry. Saw him take his clothes off. Said I would go and change my clothes. When I got in my room changed my mind. Didn't see any weapon on Neilson. We went out into the hall. Neilson stopped and I said this was not in the yard. He struck me and I struck back. He grabbed me round the neck. Then Petersen came for me. He took my money. When I took the knife out Neilson was plugging me. Don't know where I struck him. Remember using the knife. Had no idea I had killed a man. After the trouble I went away. Took my vest and shirt off in the street and threw the shirt away. Went to Larson's house. Don't think I told him I had killed Neilson. Felt in my pockets after I had left Petersen's to see if my money was there. Didn't tell Capt. Ferry I went into my room and got my knife for fear Neilson had one.

The prisoner was the only witness examined for the defense, and at the close of his testimony counsel on both sides summed up. The case was given to the jury at 4:30, and at 6:30 o'clock they returned a verdict of murder in the second degree against the prisoner. Most people who listened to the evidence expected a verdict of murder in the first degree. Immediately after the delivery of the verdict Justice Pratt sentenced the prisoner to State Prison for life. Swensen heard the verdict and accepted his sentence with the unmoved stolidity that characterized his bearing throughout the trial.

THE CLAREMONT RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The Coroner's jury in the case of William Meade, the brakeman who was killed in the Central Railroad collision at Claremont, N. J., remained out until 2 o'clock yesterday morning and then returned the following verdict: "We find that William Meade came to his death on Jan. 22, by the collision at Claremont, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, of the freight train which left Jersey City at 6:29 P. M. with the passenger train which left at 6:20 o'clock. We find that the principal cause of the said collision was the neglect of Mr. C. L. Green, the dispatcher at Jersey City. We censure George Cummings, the conductor of the freight train, for allowing his train to leave Jersey City in the manner it did; and we also censure Charles Ward, the engineer, for neglecting to blow the whistle or ring the bell on approaching Claremont." A general censure of the railroad company was also included in the verdict.

THE BOWERY THEATRE SOLD.

The Bowery Theatre was sold yesterday at private sale by Leopold Bernheimer to Wm Kramer, the proprietor of the Atlantic Garden, for [illegible]

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 6, 1874.

Mr. ROBERTSON presented a petition of the citizens of New-York for the exemption of mortgages from taxation.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. KING, from the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, reported adversely the bill for the better protection of shipping in the port of New-York. Agreed to.

Mr. WOOD, from the Finance Committee, reported favorably the appropriation for the continuation of work on the new Capitol building.

Mr. JACOBS moved to refer this bill to the first Committee of the Whole, as the men should be put to work at once. Agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BOOTH—To unite the Church of the Pilgrims and the Second Presbyterian Church at Harlem.

By Mr. LORD—For a bridge over the Erie Canal on Goodman street, Chester.

By Mr. SELKREG—Relative to Railroad Commissioners, directing that such officers shall be in no way connected with the companies.

By Mr. JOHNSON—To regulate freight on railroads. The bill provides that no railroad company doing business in this State shall, from and after the passage of this act, charge, collect, or receive a larger sum or amount for the transportation of freight over a part of their road than they charge for the transportation of the same over their entire road, or for the transportation of freight a short distance, than they charge for transporting the same a longer distance. One hundred dollars is the penalty for every violation of the act.

By Mr. BRADLEY—To ratify and confirm certain acts of the County Judge of Steuben County. Also, appointing Commissioners to invest in bonds of the Rochester, Hornellsville and Pine Creek Railroad Company.

By Mr. DOW—To amend the law relative to highways.

By Mr. GANSON—To provide for the recovery of damages sustained by reason of defective highways, bridges, public streets, and structures thereon.

By Mr. COE—Relative to the Brooklyn Trust Company, allowing a reduction of the capital stock to the value of the property and effects.

By Mr. JACOBS—Relative to cemetery corporations; also, relative to the duties of the Surrogate of Kings County.

By Mr. BRADLEY—Providing that whenever any county Treasurer shall have received any moneys or securities, held for the benefit of any person pursuant to the order of any court, such County Treasurer shall pay over the same to the person named in the order of the court.

By Mr. PARMENTER—Providing that Surrogates be allowed to permit executors or administrators to mortgage, lease, or sell the real estate of their testator, when it is found that the personal estate of the testator is insufficient to pay his debts.

The bill amending the charter of Lansingburg, Rensselaer County, was passed.

LENGTHENING THE DAILY SESSIONS.

Mr. WOOD called up his resolution for a daily session of the Senate from 11 to 2 o'clock.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to lay the same on the table. Lost—yeas 9, nays 18.

Mr. WOODIN moved to amend by excepting Sundays.

The amendment was accepted and the resolution adopted—yeas 24, nays 4.

THE NEW CAPITOL.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, considered the bill appropriating $100,000 for continuing the work on the Capitol building.

Mr. LORD favored making the appropriation $200,000.

Mr. GANSON asked if the bill under consideration was constitutional. The money was not in the Treasury, and must be borrowed by the Controller. The question is one of great interest, and he thought the bill was in direct violation of section 10, article 7, of the constitution.

Mr. GROSS differed from the gentleman as to the construction of the section, and held that the bill was entirely within the spirit of the Constitution.

Mr. WOOD said he did not like the kind of legislation proposed by this bill, but could find nothing in the Constitution to conflict with its passage.

Mr. LORD moved to make the appropriation $200,000 instead of $100,000, as in the bill. Lost.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

By unanimous consent the Senate then passed the bill, and directed that it be sent to the Assembly immediately.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. MACKEY—To amend the Apprentice law.

By Mr. C. S. SPENCER—To provide for the continuance of suits or actions. It gives the right to representatives of deceased persons to continue suits.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL—To charter the Salt Water Supply Company of New-York.

By Mr. KIRK—To improve Worth street, New-York, from Broadway to Chatham street.

THE NEW-YORK POLICE.

Mr. DEAN offered a resolution that, whereas there are charges of mismanagement in the New-York Police Department, therefore the Committee on Cities proceed to examine and investigate the charges and report what legislation if any is necessary. Laid over.

NEW-YORK STREET-CLEANING.

Mr. BLUMENTHAL called up his resolution to effect an improvement in street-cleaning in New-York. He urged the adoption of the resolution, saying it was universally demanded by the citizens of New-York, and proceeded to say that while he had no charges of neglect to make against the Police Department, yet he did think it proper to give heed and attention to the desires and wishes of the people.

Mr. S. C. SPENCER had no objection to the resolution calling for an investigation, but he was opposed to the preamble, which made grave charges against the Police Department, which, he said, was not blameable at all. He moved to strike out the preamble, and would also move to amend so as to provide that if the work could be better done by the Board of Health, the duty be given to that body.

Mr. BLUMENTHAL said he was prepared to declare that the Street-cleaning Department was grossly mismanaged, and that there was neglect and corruption in it. He, therefore, believed this House was justified in declaring, as this preamble declared, that there is mismanagement in this department. He insisted that it was the duty of this House to make the declaration.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER did not want to be misapprehended. He did not object to the investigation, but he did object to declaring this commission to be guilty, and then propose to make an investigation. This, he said, was wrong. He protested against charging these men with wrong before the investigation is made.

Mr. WEED moved to amend the preamble by inserting the words, "Whereas, it is alleged."

Mr. C. S. SPENCER said that was fair and proper, and he would agree to it.

Mr. BLUMENTHAL also said he had no objection to the amendment. He did not see as it lessened the declaration in the least, as it said: "The management was charged." The resolution was then adopted.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Mr. ALBERGER called up his resolution providing for the appointment of Commissioners to represent the State at the Centennial Celebration. A brief debate ensued, in which it was thought to be premature, and the resolution was negatived. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were passed:

To provide for the construction and maintenance of four additional swimming baths in the City of New-York.

Authorizing the formation of associations to procure camp-grounds for the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The concurrent resolution to amend the Constitution so as to fund the canal debt was announced for a third reading, but Messrs. Weed and Alvord stated that they wished to discuss it, and as it had been so amended as to raise a question concerning it in the New-York Chamber of Commerce, it was laid aside, on motion of Mr. Husted, who was at first in favor of putting it on its final passage.

GENERAL ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Owing to the thinness of the House, the order of passing bills was laid on the table, and the House went into committee on bills on general orders.

The following were ordered to a third reading, if not otherwise stated:

To incorporate the Brooklyn Silent Safety Railroad Company, to run from Brooklyn to Wood Haven, Queens County.

To compel persons using copartnership names to record the names of the individual members thereof, with their places of residence.

Mr. WAEHNER moved to strike out the first section, and made the following points against the bill:

First—That the bill is not applicable to temporary partnership.

Second—That it subjects innocent parties to great trouble in defending suits brought against them.

Third—That it places the credit of such parties at the disposal of irresponsible parties, who may slander the community and escape responsibility.

Fourth—It alters the rules of evidence, throwing practically on the party whose name appears in the certificate, perhaps without his authority, the onus of proving that he was not a partner.

Mr. ALVORD said he wished to discuss the bill, and moved that the committee report progress, which was agreed to.

THE STATE ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

Mr. DAVIS offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the State Engineer and Surveyor be and he is hereby requested to furnish this House, at his earliest convenience, the names of all subordinate assistant engineers now in the employment of his department; the service or work to which each is assigned, with the per diem pay of each respectively; also the names of the laborers in the employment of the Engineer Department, where assigned to duty, and the per diem pay of each respectively.

THE CANALS.

The Attorney General, in answer to the House, sent in a communication, stating that he found in the concurrent resolution to amend article 7 the Black River Canal standing on the same footing with the other canals. How it came there he cannot say. As to whether the gross receipts of the canals can be devoted to the reparation of any one canal under the proposed amendment, he says he does not find anything in the said amendment in reference to what the gross receipts of the canals [illegible]

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

The following is the monthly statement of amount of warrants drawn, and for what purposes, against the City and County Treasuries during the month of January, 1874; also, a comparative statement of the City and County debt as of Dec. 31, 1873, and Jan. 31, 1874, with a statement of, and for what purpose, stocks have been issued:

Statement of Warrants Drawn on City Account.

General expenses—Payable from taxation, Legislative Department; salaries and contingencies	$312 50
The Mayoralty—Salaries and contingencies, including Bureau of Permits	70 58
Department of Finance—Salaries and contingencies, including Chamberlain's office	3,527 53
Department of Taxes and Assessments—Salaries and contingencies	50 00
Law Department—Salaries and contingencies	17,719 06
Department of Public Works—Salaries, contingencies, and expenses of	190,024 99
Department of Public Parks—Maintenance and government of parks and places	15,738 91
Department of Buildings—Salaries and contingencies	129 90
Department of Public Charities and Correction	33,189 32
Health Department	6,732 31
Police Department—Salaries and expenses of	287,820 39
Cleaning streets under Police Department, including Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards	110,333 33
Fire Department	136,982 58
Department of Public Instruction, including College of New-York	51,031 56
City courts and court expenses	12,495 92
Interest on the City debt	497,592 85
City Record Publication—Salaries and contingencies	1,594 21
Miscellaneous	12,689 75
Amount payable from taxation	$1,378,536 19

Construction New Works and Improvements. Payable from Issue of Bonds.

Assessment Fund—Cost of street, avenue, &c., openings	$138,765 57
Department of Public Works	559,392 57
Department of Public Parks—Construction Accounts	79,987 63
Department of Docks	59,057 59
Claims against the City of New-York prior to Jan. 1, 1872	20,000 00
Judgment Fund—Old claims and judgments, chapter 756, laws 1873	94,666 45
Museum of Art Fund—Museum building	3,115 23
Public School Building Fund—Erection and repairs of school buildings	499 65
Amount payable from bonds	$955,484 69

Special and Trust Accounts.

Commissioners of excise fund	$3,169 86
Duplicate assessments paid	60 86
Donations from excise fund under special laws	983 28
Refunding taxes, assessments, &c., paid in error	1,195 06
Redemption of City debt—Bonds paid	7,910,197 55
Amount payable from special and trust accounts	$7,915,556 61
Total amount of warrants drawn in January on City account	$10,249,577 49

County Account—Payable from Taxation.

For State purposes	$205,798 05
General expenses	43,350 68
Interest on County debt	120,022 55
Asylums, reformatories, and charitable institutions	76,470 39
Salaries—Judiciary	6,758 33
Amount payable from taxation	$512,400 00

Special and Trust Accounts—Payable from Issue of Bonds.

County claims and judgments, chapter 756, Laws 1873	$11,844 61
Assessment Fund—Cost of opening Boulevard, West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street	35,978 19
Redemption of County debt—Bonds paid	1,694,700 00
Amount payable from issue of bonds	$1,742,522 80
Total amount warrants drawn on County account in January	$2,254,922 80
Add amount drawn on City account	10,249,577 49
Total amount warrants drawn in January	$12,504,500 29

City and County Debt—City Account.

	Dec. 31, 1873.	Jan. 31, 1874.
Funded debt—Payable from taxation and sinking fund	$69,624,054 49	$76,295,254 49
Temporary debt, payable from assessments	21,927,372 30	21,562,872 30
Revenue bonds, anticipating taxes of 1873	1,472,547 12	912,547 12
Revenue bonds—To pay old debts—Chap. 9, 29, and 375, laws of 1872	6,615,697 55	278,000 00
Revenue bonds—Special—Chap. 625, laws of 1871	2,034 53	2,034 53
Revenue bonds—Current expenses—Anticipating taxes of 1874	....	1,490,000 00
County account. Funded debt—Payable from taxation	29,868,165 23	31,576,365 23
Revenue bonds—Issued to pay old debts—Chap. 9, 29, and 375, laws of 1873	1,694,700 00	
Total	$131,204,571 22	$132,117,073 97
Less sinking fund	24,832,617 50	24,916,748 79
Grand total	$106,371,953 72	$107,200,324 88
Cash in City and County Treasuries—less warrants outstanding for redemption of bonds		499,815 40
Cash in sinking fund		416,272 52

Stocks and Bonds have been issued for the following purposes:

To Department of Public Works: For Croton Water purposes	$125,000 00
For sewer repairs	10,000 00
For street improvements	648,000 00
Assessment bond—Cost of opening Boulevard north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street	
Department of Docks	28,000 00
Museums of Art and Natural History buildings	34,500 00
Bonds for liquidation of claims and judgments under chapter 756, Laws 1873	5,000 00
Consolidated stock for assessments vacated, and for redemption of short bonds issued to pay old debts	222,000 00
Revenue bonds, 1874, to meet current expenses—anticipating taxes 1874	7,954,900 00
Total	1,490,000 00
	$10,517,400 00

The following bonds have been paid off:

Revenue bonds, 1872, issued to pay old debts	$8,097,397 55
Revenue bonds, 1873	560,000 00
Assessment bonds	300,000 00
Street improvement fund bonds	712,500 00
Total	$9,669,897 55

The above stocks and bonds were issued under special laws for works in progress. Assessment bonds on account of improvements in progress, and to be repaid from assessments to be collected; revenue bonds for current expenses, in anticipation of taxes of 1874; consolidated stock to reimburse the street improvement fund for assessments vacated by order of the Supreme Court, and for redemption of revenue bonds issued to pay old debts—chapter 444, Laws 1872, and chapter 756, laws 1873; and bonds for liquidations of claims and judgments, as provided chapter 756, Laws 1873.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.—ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Feb. 9.—Nos. 14, 17, 98, 75½, 91, 69, 100, 104.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

In the matter, &c., Ketchum; Cameron vs. Helm, &c.; Hagard vs. Omberson; memorandums.

Taylor vs. Fisk; report confirmed, except as to costs.

Reed vs. Reed; report confirmed and divorce granted.

Barnes vs. Hempstead; report of Referee confirmed.

In the matter, &c., of opening One Hundred and Tenth street; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Loughran vs. Mullins; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Romaine vs. Romaine; decree of divorce granted.

By Judge Curtis.

Roberts vs. Johnson; case and exception ordered to be filed.

By Chief Justice Monell.

Phillips vs. Wicks, &c.; motion to vacate judgment denied, with $10 costs. See opinion.

Phillips vs. Benjamin; motion to amend by adding parties, &c., denied, with $10 costs. See opinion.

Farrington et al. vs. Andrews; judgment for plaintiffs for the surrender to them of the five notes; other relief denied; findings must be made to conform to decision. See opinion.

Whiteworth vs. Erie Railroad Company; the order for discovery heretofore made to stand, no sufficient cause against it having been shown. See opinion.

Roe vs. Roe; judgment for plaintiff, dissolving the marriage; plaintiff to have custody of children; findings to be settled on three days' notice to defendant's attorney.

Benner vs. Baldwin; motion for new trial on the Judge's minutes denied, with costs.

The People ex rel., &c., Miller vs. Green, Controller, and Earle, Auditor; motion against Earle granted; against Green denied. See opinion.

Eitel vs. Bracken; judgment for plaintiff; findings and conclusions on file.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Schreyer vs. Schreyer; motion for Receiver denied, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Holyoke vs. Brown; motion for change of attorney, &c., granted.

Devoe vs. Nutter; motion denied.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Nagle vs. Stagg; motion granted. See opinion.

The Consolidated Fruit-jar Company vs. Mason; findings and decree settled.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—At a Special Term of the Supreme Court, before Justice Learned, this morning, the *remittitur* from the Court of Appeals on a decision in favor of the plaintiff in the case of the People ex rel. Edward W. Williams, appellants, vs. Gibson A. Dayton as Auditor of the Canal Department, respondent, for the recovery of the sum of $10,422 44 due on contract for work performed on the Erie Canal, at Rochester, was received, and on motion of Mr. R. W. Peckham was made the judgment of the Supreme Court. A writ of peremptory mandamus was also granted by Judge Learned in accordance with the *remittitur* directed to the Auditor, and requiring him forthwith to execute his warrant for the above amount, payable to Edward W. Williams.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

In the case of the United States vs. Two Lots of Ground in Abattoir place, instituted for the condemnation of two lots of ground on the plea that they were used with the consent of the owner for the purpose of illicit distillation, [illegible] denial of the allegations, and a verdict was rendered yesterday, before Judge Blatchford, for the claimant of the property.

SUPREME COURT ORDER.

The following was issued yesterday:

In cases in which the defendant is in custody upon an order of arrest, and in cases in which an attachment has been granted and property seized and the seizure continued, the attachment not having been discharged, the defendant, after issue joined, and upon a previous notice of five days, may move at Chambers to have the case advanced upon the calendar and set down for trial.

NOAH DAVIS, JOHN R. BRADY,
GEO. C. BARRETT, CHAS. DONOHUE,
A. R. LAWRENCE.

FAMILY MARKETING.

The following were the retail quotations in Washington Market yesterday:

MEATS.

Porterh'se Steak, ℔.	35@	Loin ℔.	$ 13@ ..
Sirloin Steak, ℔.	25@26	Pigs' Tongues, ℔.	10@ ..
Round Steak, ℔.	22@	Beef Tongues, ℔.	1 00@1 25
Stewing pieces, ℔.	12@15	Bacon, ℔.	15@ ..
Suet, ℔.	10@	Tripe, ℔.	8@ ..
Mutton, hind qrs., ℔.	15@18	Lard, ℔.	14@ ..
Mutton Chops, ℔.	20@22	Smoked Beef, ℔.	25@ ..
Pickled Hams, ℔.	15@	Smoked Hams, ℔.	15@ ..
Shoulders, ℔.	10@		

FISH.

Salmon, ℔.	14@15	Bluefish, ℔.	15@18
Codfish, ℔.	10@12	Fresh Mackerel, ℔.	20@25
Fresh Shad, piece	50@ —	Smelts, ℔.	15@18
Halibut, ℔.	20@25	Striped Bass, ℔.	18@20
Perch, ℔.	10@12	Frostfish, ℔.	10@ —
Sunfish, ℔.	10@ —	Scallops, quart	40@ —
Whitefish, ℔.	20@ —	Blackfish, ℔.	16@ —
Flounders, ℔.	12@ —	Eels, ℔.	20@ —
Black Bass, ℔.	15@20	Carp, ℔.	15@20
Pickerel, ℔.	15@20		

SMOKED AND SHELL FISH.

Smoked Mackerel, ℔.	18@	Freische Buecklinge, each	6@ ..
Dried Cod, ℔.	9@	Oysters, large, gallon	1 50@2 00
Smoked Salmon, ℔.	20@	Oysters, small, gallon	75@1 00
Smoked Eels, ℔.	25@	Hard Clams, gallon	50@75
Smoked California Salmon, ℔.	18@20	Soft-shell Clams, gallon	40@80
Smoked Halifax Salmon, ℔.	20@25	Soft-shell Crabs, doz.	50@
Salt Mackerel, each	12@25	Hard-shell Crabs, doz.	50@75
Pickled Lobsters, each	25@		
Smoked Bloat, each	3@		

POULTRY AND GAME.

Fowls, ℔.	$ 18@$ 20	Prime Wild Turkey, ℔.	$ 18@$ 22
Spring Chick., ℔.	18@ 20	Partridge, pair	1 00@1 25
Phila. Chick., ℔.	18@ 20	Geese, ℔.	16@ 18
Phil. Turkey, ℔.	18@ 22	Pigeon, doz.	1 75@2 50
Com. Turkey, ℔.	15@ 18	Flight Pig., doz.	1 75@2 50
Tame Squab, doz.	4 00@4 50	Grouse, ℙ pr.	80@ 90
Rabbits, pair	50@ 65	Quail, doz.	3 00@3 50
Ducks, ℔.	16@ 20		

VEGETABLES.

Turnips, hf. peck	$ 20 @$ 25	Parsley, b'ch	10 @$ 15
Potatoes, pk.	40 @ 50	Celery, b'ch	15 @ 20
Sweet Potatoes, peck	1 00 @	Oni'ns, hf. pk	40 @ 60
Squashes, ℔.	5½@	Lettuce, hd.	10 @ 18
Thyme, b'ch	3 @ 6½	Beets, bunch	6 @ ..
Cabbage, hd.	10 @ 15	New Carrots	6 @ ..
Leeks, b'nch	8 @ 12	Sage, bunch	4 @ ..
		Water-cresses, bunch	10 @ ..

FRUIT.

Pears, dozen	$1 25@$1 50	Honey-comb, ℔	$ 35@$ 40
Apples, bbl.	4 50@ 4 75	Maccaroni, ℔.	18@ 25
Apples, basket	1 75@	Brazil Nuts	20@ ..
Apples, hf. pk.	40@	English Nuts, ℔.	20@ ..
Cranb'ries, qt.	15@ 20	Hickory-nuts, quart	10@ ..
Mal'ga Grapes, ℔.	90@ 35	Black Walnuts, quart	10@ ..
Prunes, new, ℔.	15@ 20	Pecan-nuts, quart	20@ ..
New Dates, ℔.	9@ 12	Filberts, ℔.	20@ ..
Raisins, ℔.	14@ ..	Prunells, ℔.	25@ ..
Figs, ℔.	15@ 20	Seedless	25@ ..
Box Figs	35@ 1 00		20@ ..
Almonds, ℔.	30@ 50		
Cocoanuts	8@ 12		

BUTTER, LARD, AND CHEESE.

Best Family Butter	40@45	Eggs	9 for 25@ ..
Common Butter	35@40	Cheese, ℙ ℔.	15@18

PICKLES.

Chow-chow, quart	20@25	Onions, quart	20@25
Mixed Pickles, qt.	20@ ..	Red Cabbage, quart	20@ ..
Cauliflower, quart	25@ ..	White Onions, qt.	25@ ..

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 6, 1874.

There was a fair condition of trade in Beeves on this forenoon; prices ranged from 9c.@12½c. ℙ ℔., weights from 5 cwt. to 10 cwt.; from 56 ℔s. to 58 ℔s. was allowed to the cwt., net. Milch Cows remain unchanged at our last quotations. There are too few Veals and Grass Calves on sale that prices obtained are not a fair criterion of values. Sheep were rather slow from 7¼c.@8c. ℙ ℔. Live Hogs were worth from 6c.@6¼c. ℙ ℔.; City-dressed sold from 7½c.@8¼c. ℙ ℔. Western-dressed from 7c.@7½c.@7⅝c. ℙ ℔. Trade opened somewhat off, and had not improved at noon. Packers complain that good quality heavy Hogs are so scarce on the Western markets as to render it apparent that the raising of these animals has fallen into disfavor.

SALES.

C. Khan sold for self and company 88 coarse but fat Indiana Steers, from 10½c.@11¼c. ℙ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; for Burnside & Co., 80 Kentucky Cattle, mixed Steers and Oxen, quality generally fair, from 10½c.@12c. ℙ ℔., weights from 6½ cwt. to 10 cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for selves and company 68 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10¼c.@11½c. ℙ ℔., weight all round 6¾ cwt.; for W. B. Kidd 59 Kentucky Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11½c. ℙ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; for Seymore & Co., 55 coarse Ohio Cattle, mixed Steers and Oxen, from 9c.@12c. ℙ ℔., weights from 6 cwt. to 9 cwt.; for Lanz & Sellers, 64 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12¼c. ℙ ℔., weights from 6½ cwt. to 9 cwt.; for Myers & Co., 24 generally rough Ohio Steers, with a good top, from 9½c.@12c. ℙ ℔., weight 7 cwt. The firm of Morris, Waixels & Co. had on sale 579 head of horned Cattle, which were sold as follows: H. Meyers sold 53 Texan Steers from 9c.@10½c. ℙ ℔., weight from 5 cwt. to 6¼ cwt.; S. Schuster sold 35 common Ohio Steers at 10½c. ℙ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 53 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ℙ ℔., weight 6 cwt. Toffey & Son sold 35 Texan Steers at 9½c. ℙ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt.; 34 common Missouri Steers at 10½c. ℙ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt., held on sale 35 Missouri Steers. F. Samuels sold 72 Texan Steers from 9½c.@10½c. ℙ ℔., weight 5½ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold 63 smooth quality Illinois Steers from 11½c.@12c. ℙ ℔., weight from 7 cwt. to 7½ cwt. M. Lauterback sold 32 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11½c. ℙ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 31 Illinois Bulls from 3½c.@4½c. ℙ ℔., weight 1,450 ℔s. ℙ head gross. W. E. Dudley sold 51 rough Iowa Steers at 10¼c. ℙ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; 70 Cherokee Steers at 9½c. ℙ ℔., weight 5 cwt. Martin, Fuller & Co. sold in various small lots, for various shippers, 167 Steers, mixed Virginias and Ohios, quality generally coarse, with a good top, from 10½c.@12¼c. ℙ ℔. H. A. Moorehouse had due for sale to-morrow at One Hundredth Street Yards, 85 Iowa Steers. G. W. Martin shipped for Bermuda 10 good quality Steers.

At Harsimus Cove, T. N. Pidcock sold 274 Ohio Sheep, weight 32,770 ℔s. at 8c. ℙ ℔.; 170 Ohio Sheep, average weight 97 ℔s. ℙ head, at 7½c. ℙ ℔.; held on sale 1 car of Ohio Sheep. Kase & Sons held on sale 57 Jersey Sheep.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF DRESSED MEATS.

Snowden & McConville report good quality City-dressed Beef firm at 11c. ℙ ℔., for sides; Selected Ribs from 16c.@17c. ℙ ℔.; Hind Quarters from 13c.@13½c. ℙ ℔. Taylor & Cummings report poor quality Cow and Texan Beef, City-dressed, fair of sale at from 7c.@8c. ℙ ℔.; fair quality Steers, City-dressed, from 8½c.@9c. ℙ ℔ in Sides and Hind Quarters at 10c.@10½c. ℙ ℔.; one car-load of Western-dressed Beef, shipped from Detroit, and 80 carcases of Mutton, are due for to-morrow at noon; City-dressed Mutton rather slow from 6c.@9c. ℙ ℔. J. V. Thurston reports country-dressed Veal brisk from 13c.@14c. ℙ ℔. Ege & Otis report no change in their trade since our last daily report, save a falling off in Western-dressed Hogs.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Harsimus Cove, 3,461 head of horned Cattle, 3,436 Hogs, 57 Sheep, with 320 Beeves at One Hundredth street and 224 Beeves at Weehawken Yards.

Final report of the closing of Communipaw Yards—Jan. 1 to Jan. 25, 1874—Live Stock as follows:

		Slaught'd.
Cattle	13,083	3,719
Hogs	31,263	30,910
Sheep	16,298	12,762

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Cattle—The receipts today, including seven cars reported to arrive, were 119 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,293 head, or 429 cars, against 391 cars for the same time last week; there was no market to-day; all offerings, save a few odds and ends, have been disposed of. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 1,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 17,600 head, against 8,200 head for the same time last week; the market closed heavy; all stock in the yards unsold will be shipped East in first trains; Canada Sheep and Lambs, $6 50@$7; Western Sheep, $5@$6 50, with choice lots a shade higher; sales of 1,800 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 74 ℔s. to 96 ℔s., at $4 70@$6 40; 500 head Ohio Sheep, ranging from 94 ℔s. to 140 ℔s., at $6@$7 25; 440 head Illinois Sheep, averaging 74 ℔s., at $5. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 2,700 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 23,900 head, against 14,400 head for the same time last week. The market was slow for want of good stock to operate with; light Pigs, $5@$5 25; Yorkers, $5 50@$5 75; heavy Hogs, $6@$6 25.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 6—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 45; do. Preferred, 70.

2:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3½ ℙ cent., which is the same as the Bank of England rate.

4 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 44⅝@45. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 40c.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 44⅝. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 45c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the week have been 70,000 bales, of which 6,000 bales were taken for export and 7,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 636,000 bales, including 218,000 bales American. The receipts have been 67,000 bales, including 27,000 bales American. Actual export, 11,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steadier; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. dearer. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 7 13-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—The stock afloat is 445,000 bales, including 341,000 bales American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped March and April, at 7⅞d.; do. do., deliverable March and April, at 7 11-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped February and March, at 8 1-16d. Breadstuffs—Wheat, 13s. 4d.@13s. 8d. per cental for average California White; 13s. 8d.@13s. 10d. for Club do.; 11s. 10d.@12s. 6d. for Red Western Spring, and 12s. 3d.@12s. 6d. for Red Winter. The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 35,000 quarters, all of which were American. Provisions—Cheese, 71s. ℙ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Lard, 44s. 3d. ℙ cwt. Pork, 69s. ℙ bbl. for New Mess.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 8,500 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable February and March, at 7 11-16d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet and unchanged. Provisions—Lard, 44s. ℙ cwt. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 12¾d.@13d. ℙ gallon.

Evening—Spirits Turpentine, 33s. ℙ cwt.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Spirits Turpentine opened at 32s. [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 6.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Quicksilver	34¾	100 St. Paul	47½
100 Quick. Pf. b3.	40	400 do.	47¾
100 A. & P. Tel.	18¾	500 do.	47⅝
800 West. Union	76⅛	200 do. s3.	47⅝
200 do. s3.	76⅝	100 North-western c.	59¼
300 do.	76⅝	300 do. b3.	59⅛
900 Pacific Mail	42½	400 do. b3.	59⅛
700 N. Y. C. & Hud.	104	300 do.	59¾
100 Harlem	125½	400 do.	59⅛
200 do.	126	200 do. b3.	59¼
200 Erie Railway	49⅜	150 Rock Island	107½
700 Lake Shore	82⅛	100 do.	107⅜
300 do. b3.	82⅛	100 do. s3.	107¼
1400 do.	82¼	100 do.	107⅜
400 do. s3.	82¼	200 do.	107½
900 do.	82⅜	200 do.	107⅝
100 Un. Pacific	34⅞	100 St. Paul Pf. s3.	72¾
200 do. s3.	34⅞	100 do.	72¾
200 North-west. Pf.	73⅛	100 do. s3.	73
100 do.	73¼	200 do.	73
100 do. c.	73⅛	100 do.	72¾
400 do.	73⅜	100 do.	73
100 do. s3.	73⅜	100 do.	73⅛
100 do.	73½	200 do.	73⅛
100 do.	73⅝	300 Tol. & Wab.	73½
200 do. b3.	73¾	100 do.	53⅜
100 do. b3.	73⅞	100 do.	53⅝
400 do.	74	100 do.	53⅞
100 do.	74	100 do.	53¾
100 do. s3.	74	100 do. s3.	53⅝
200 do.	74⅛	100 Del., L. & W. s3.	109
500 North-western Pf.	74¼	24 do.	109
1000 do.	74½	100 C., C. & I. C.	31⅜
100 do.	74⅜	100 do. b3.	31¼
100 do.	74⅜	200 do.	31⅜
100 do.	74½	5 Pittsburg c.	89
100 do. c.	74½	700 Bost., H. & E.	2¾
100 do. b30.	74¾	300 do.	2¾
200 do.	74⅜	1900 do.	2¾
100 Atlantic & P. Pf.	18	200 do. b3.	2½
100 do. b3.	18¼	100 do.	2⅝
800 do.	18¼	500 Ohio & Miss.	34⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	115⅞	$2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	118⅜
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65	117	72,000 do.	118½
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., new	117	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	110⅝
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n. b. c. s3.	117	10,000 do. c.	110⅝
1,000 do.	117	20,000 do. b. c.	111
5,000 do.	117⅛	6,000 U. S. 5s, '81 C.	112
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67	117⅞	30,000 do. b3.	112

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83	92½	100 American Ex.	64½
10,000 Erie 1st	103	8 Illinois Cen.	104¼
1,000 Erie 2d	101⅛	100 do. b. c.	105
1,000 Erie 4th	97½	6000 Ill. C. S. b. c. s3.	102
8,000 Alb. & Sus. 1st	101⅛	200 Harlem Railroad	127
1,000 Alt. & T. H. 1n.	77	100 do. b. c.	127
10,000 B., H. & E. 1st	30⅛	200 do. b. c.	127⅛
20,000 do.	30⅞	200 do.	128
1,000 C., P. & A. old	99	200 do.	128
5,000 C. & N. W. Con. Coup. G. bds.	87⅛	400 do.	128¼
3,000 C. & N. W. 1. bds.	97½	100 do.	128⅛
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st	99¾	100 do.	128
5,000 Clev. & P. 4th	89	800 do. c.	128¼
10,000 Can. So. 1st	69⅞	100 do.	128¼
1,000 L. S. Con. C.	96	200 do. s3.	129
10,000 Long Isl. 1st	90	400 do.	129¼
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st	85⅞	200 do.	129⅛
6,000 do.	85¾	400 do.	129
1,000 Un. P. 7s, L. G.	81½	35 L. S. & M. S.	82½
5,000 Un. P. 10s. Inc.	81½	400 do. b. c. s3.	82¼
7,000 West. Pac. bds.	87¼	400 do.	82¼
2,000 do.	87⅛	36 do.	82⅜
1,000 W. Un. Tel. 7s	96	3800 do.	82⅜
1,000 Mor. & Es. 1st	105½	1100 do. b3.	82¼
2,000 Mor. & Es. 2d	98½	1500 do.	82¼
2,000 M. & St. P. 1st, 1a C. Div.	92	3300 do.	82⅛
4,000 do.	91½	2800 do.	82⅜
1,000 M. & St. P., I. & D. Div.	80	1300 do. s3.	82¾
2,000 M. & St. P., I. & M. Div.	83	200 do. b3.	82⅜
1,000 North Mo. 1st	85¼	200 Un. Pacific b. c.	34⅞
10,000 do. b. c.	85	1500 do.	35
6,000 N. J. C. Con.	101½	100 do.	35
1,000 N. J. C. 1st n.	104	100 do. b4.	35
5,000 D., L. & W. C.	102½	200 do. s3.	35
3,000 D. & H. 1st, '84 c.	101½	25 C., C., C. & I. b. c.	82½
9,000 do. c.	101	60 Clev. & Pitts. G.	89¾
1,000 T. & W. C. C.	79½	100 do. b. c.	89¾
4,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s. C.	85¼	10 do.	90
4,000 Ohio & M. Cen.	91	200 C. & N. W. b. c.	59⅝
20 Bk. St. of N. Y.	103	300 do.	59⅝
100 Bk. of Com.	116	200 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	74⅛
100 Con. Coal b. c.	47	200 do.	74⅝
300 Quick. Min. Co.	34½	100 do.	74⅝
500 do. b. c. b30.	34¾	100 do. b3.	74½
50 Del. & H. C. b. c.	116	100 do.	74⅝
59 do.	115¾	300 N. J. Central	105¼
100 do.	116	300 do. b. c.	105⅝
100 Am. Dist. Tel. b. c.	55	200 do. b. c.	105¼
100 M., L. & M. Co. b. c.	9¼	100 Chi. & R. I.	105⅜
100 do.	9½	100 do.	107⅝
800 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	104⅛	100 do.	107⅝
1400 do.	104⅛	400 do.	107⅝
500 W. Un. Tel. b. c.	76⅝	800 Mil. & St. P. b. c.	47¾
100 do.	76½	1400 do.	47⅞
400 do.	76⅝	800 do.	48
200 do. b3.	76¾	1100 do. b3.	48
700 do.	76¾	70 M. & St. P. Pf. b. c.	73½
300 do.	76¾	100 do.	73⅝
700 do. s3.	76¾	300 Tol. & Wab. b. c.	53⅝
2800 do. b3.	76⅞	500 do.	53⅜
1300 do.	76⅞	1000 B., H. & E. b. c. s30.	2⅝
1700 do. b3.	77	200 Del., L. & W.	109¼
100 do.	76¾	100 do.	109¼
125 P. M. S. S. Co.	42¾	200 do. b. c.	109¼
300 do. b. c.	42⅜	200 do.	109¼
50 do.	42⅝	300 do. s3.	109¼
100 U. S. Express	70	200 do.	109⅛
100 do.	70⅞	500 do. c.	109⅛
200 do.	71	200 do.	109½
400 Erie Railway b. c.	49½	400 do.	109½
200 do.	49⅜	400 do. b3.	109½
100 Mich. Cen. s3.	94	100 Alt. & T. H. Pf.	30
100 do. b. c.	94	100 H. & St. Jo. b. c.	32¼
		100 St. L. & Iron Mt.	69
		10 Chi. & Alt.	110
		6 N. Y., N. H. & H.	129
		100 Ohio & Miss. b. c.	34⅜
		400 C., C. & I. C. b. c.	31⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

100 Consol. Coal	47	100 North-west'n b3.	59⅜
800 Western Union	76⅞	100 do.	59⅜
1000 do. b3.	77	100 do.	59⅜
100 do.	76⅞	100 do.	59⅜
50 do.	76¾	100 do.	59½
100 do. s3.	76⅞	500 North-west'n Pf.	74⅛
100 Atl. & Pac. Tel. c.	18⅞	200 do.	74⅝
100 do.	18⅞	200 do.	74⅝
100 do. b30.	19	100 do.	74⅝
100 Quicksilver	34¼	100 do.	74⅝
400 Pacific Mail	42⅜	100 do.	74⅝
400 N. Y. C. & Hud.	104⅛	100 N. Jersey Cen.	105⅝
300 do.	104	100 do. c.	105⅝
400 do.	103⅞	400 Morris & Essex	92½
200 Harlem	128⅜	400 Rock Island s3.	107½
200 do.	128¼	500 do.	107½
200 do.	128⅛	100 do.	107⅜
700 Lake Shore	82¼	300 do.	107⅝
400 do.	82⅜	200 St. Paul b3.	48⅛
100 do. b3.	82½	800 do.	48⅛
100 do. s3.	82⅜	900 do.	48⅛
200 do.	82⅜	100 do.	48
2200 do.	82⅜	100 do. b3.	48
1500 do. b3.	82¼	100 do. s3.	47⅞
200 do.	82⅜	100 Toledo & Wab.	53⅝
500 do.	82⅜	100 do.	53⅝
200 do. b3.	82⅜	100 do.	53⅜
400 do. s3.	82⅜	220 Del., Lack. & W.	109½
100 Union Pacific	35	300 do.	109⅝
100 do. b15.	35	200 do. s60.	109⅝
200 Illinois Central	105	100 do. b3.	109⅝
100 C., C. & I. C.	31⅜	100 St. Louis & I. M.	68
900 Pacific R. of Mo.	40¾	200 Ohio & Miss.	34⅛
100 Atlantic & P. Pf.	18⅛	100 do.	34⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81	118½	$9,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	118⅝
4,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	116⅛	20,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81	112¼
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	117¼	2,000 do.	112¼
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	117⅛	5,000 U. S. Cur. 6s	116

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, old	82¼	300 Am. Dis. Tel. b. c.	55
1,000 N. C. 6s, F. A., '66	25	100 At. & Pac. T. b. c.	18⅞
25,000 Mo. State 6s	93	400 Un. Pac. R. b. c.	34⅞
11,000 Erie 1st M.	102½	3500 Ill. Cen. S. b. c.	102
1,000 Erie 4th M.	97½	40 Cleve. & Pitts. G.	89¾
1,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.	81⅜	100 Chi. & N. W. R. b. c.	59⅝
2,000 U. P. 10s In. b. c.	81⅜	400 do.	59¼
10,000 do. b3.	81½	100 do.	59¼
10,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s	104	1500 do. s3.	59¼
19,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s. C	85½	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	74¼
9,000 G. West. 2d M.	84	200 do.	74⅛
5,000 C. & N. W. Con. C. G. B	87⅛	100 do. s3.	74⅛
1,000 Mor. & E. 1st M.	105½	400 do.	74½
3,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st	95½	100 do. b3.	74⅛
50 D. & H. C. Co. b. c.	115¾	300 do.	74
100 Con. C. of Md. b. c.	47	200 N. J. Cen. R.	74½
300 N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c.	103⅞	10 do. b. c.	105⅝
50 do.	104	200 Chi. & R. I. R. b. c.	107⅝
600 West. Un. Tel. b. c.	76¾	200 do. b60.	107¾
700 do. b3.	76¾	200 M. & St. P. R. b. c. b3.	47⅞
3000 do. s3.	76⅝	200 do.	47¾
800 do.	76⅝	100 M. & St. P. Pf. b. c.	73
500 do.	76¾	500 T., W. & W. R. b. c.	53¼
100 Quicksilver Min.	34	500 do.	53⅝
100 Mar. L. & M. b30.	9¼	100 Del., L. & W. R.	109⅜
100 Erie Railway b. c.	49½	300 do. b. c.	109½
300 Harlem Ra. l. b. c.	127½	300 do.	109⅜
300 P. M. S. S. Co. b. c.	42¼	200 do.	109⅝
100 do.	42¼	400 do. c.	109½
400 do. b3.	42¼	400 do.	109½
300 do. b3.	42⅛	400 B., H. & E. R. b. c.	2¾
3400 L. S. & M. S. R. b. c	82⅛	20 Chi. & Al. R. b. c.	110
200 do. b3.	82⅜	200 St. L. & I. M. R.	69
100 do. s3.	82⅜	38 Mor. & Essex R.	92½
700 do.	82¼	200 O. & M. R. b. c. b3.	34⅝
2800 do.	82⅜	100 C., C. & I. C. R. b. c.	31½
900 do.	82¼	200 do.	31⅝
200 do. s3.	82¼	200 At. & Pac. Pf. b. c.	18⅝
900 do.	82⅜	100 Pac. R. of Mo. b. c.	40¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	118⅝	100 North'n Pref. b3.	74
100 Del. & Hud.	116	100 do.	74
100 Con. Coal	47	300 do.	74
300 do. b3.	47½	1100 do.	74⅛
200 do.	47½	100 N. J. Cen. s3.	105⅝
100 Mar. L. & M.	9½	100 do.	105⅝
700 West. Un.	76⅝	135 do.	106
1800 do.	76⅞	100 Rock Island b3.	107⅜
600 do.	76¾	200 do. b3.	107½
1000 do. b3.	76⅞	600 do.	107⅜
200 A. & P. Tel.	18¾	300 St. Paul	47¾
40 do.	19	400 do. s3.	47¾
100 Pac. Mail b3.	42¼	100 do.	47⅝
800 N. Y. C. & Hud.	104	1500 do.	47⅝
100 do. b3.	104	100 Tol. & Wab.	53⅝
300 do.	104⅛	300 Del., L. & W'n b3.	109⅛
300 Harlem	127½	300 do. b3.	109¾
850 Mich. Cen.	91	500 do.	109¾
200 Pittsburg	89½	100 do.	109⅝
100 Lake Shore	82⅜	1000 do.	109⅞
1000 do. b3.	82¼	100 do. b3.	110
500 do.	82¼	2200 do. b3.	109⅞
200 do. s3.	82⅛	200 do.	110
500 do.	82⅜	100 Ohio & Miss.	34⅜
100 North-western	59⅝	50 Morris & Essex	92½
100 do.	59⅝	100 C., C. & I. C.	31⅝
100 Pac. R. of Mo.	40½	2100 do.	31⅝
		100 do.	31⅝

FRIDAY, Feb. 6—P. M.

The sales of Gold this forenoon were ⅛@¼ ℙ cent. weaker than yesterday—111½@111⅜ ℙ cent., recovering to 111½@111⅝ ℙ cent. about 2 o'clock. The Exchange on London, notwithstanding the rather stiff appearances of yesterday, fell back to $4 84@$4 84½ to the £ Sterling. The change came unexpectedly from the leading drawers, and in the absence of competing floating or mercantile Bills on the Street. The explanation would seem to be the creation of a larger amount of Exchange at the Cotton ports this week, which is controlled by two or three Banking Houses in this City. There is a fair amount of business reported for Saturday's steamers.

There is no change observable in the rates for Money. The supply is liberal, especially on call loans to the Stock Brokers, at about 5 ℙ cent. ℙ annum. The demand for [illegible] mercantile paper is ahead of the offering either at Bank or on the Street, and the rates are 6 to 8 ℙ cent., according to the classification of names. As noticed yesterday, there is a considerable amount of Money in private hands seeking employment in the Stock Exchange, in the established Railroad Mortgages, and in the Dividend-paying Stocks of such concerns as New-York Central, Central of New-Jersey, Delaware and Lackawanna, Delaware and Hudson, Rock Island, &c. The Delaware and Lackawanna Stock touched 110 premium this afternoon; Harlem sold up to 129¼, returning to 127½ ℙ cent.

On the general Share list the speculation at the Stock Exchange ran strongly on special favorites of the day like Western Telegraph, the North-Wests, St. Pauls, and Lake Shore. There was a liberal business done at an advance on the sales of Thursday, the most decided rise in the forenoon being on the North-West Preferred and the St. Paul Preferred. The Common Stocks of both Roads were firmer, but the advance less marked. At the close of business at 3 P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday afternoon. The simply speculative stocks were steady. The Dividend-paying favorites were strong, and the additional advance since yesterday on Delaware and Lackawanna is 1¼ ℙ cent. and 1¼ on Central New-Jersey.

Closing Quotations—FEB. 6.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	112	112
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	118¼	118½
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	118¾	118½
American Gold	111½	111½
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 85	$4 84½
New-York Central and Hudson	104	104⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	107¼	107⅛
Pacific Mail	42¼	42¼
St. Paul Common	47¼	48
Ohio and Mississippi	34¼	34½
Western Union	76½	76⅞
Union Pacific	34⅞	34⅞
Lake Shore	82	82½
Toledo and Wabash	53¼	53¼
Harlem	125½	127⅝
North-west	59¼	59⅜
North-west Preferred	72¾	74⅜
C., C. and Indiana Central	31⅛	31¾
Adams Express	95½	96
United States Express	70½	71½
Wells-Fargo Express	75½	76
American Express	65	65
Delaware and Lackawanna	108¾	110⅛
Central New-Jersey	105	106½
Panama	117	116
St. Paul Preferred	71¼	72½
Erie	49¼	49½
Atlantic and Pacific	18⅜	18⅜
Iron Mountain	70½	69½
A. & P. Telegraph	19	18¾

The Sub-Treasury Office to-day redeemed in Gold $32,000 Principal of the Public Debt, and paid out $214,000 Gold Interest. The Customs Receipts yesterday were $638,000, and to-day $718,000.

The following are the prices at the close of the day for the various Public Funds of the United States. The prices are again stiff:

6 ℙ cent. reg., '81	118⅜	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	117⅛
6 ℙ cent. coup., '81	118⅞	5-20 reg., '67	117⅝
5-20 reg., '62	115⅜	5-20 coup., '67	118⅛
5-20 coup., '62	116	5-20 reg., '68	117½
5-20 reg., '64	117	5-20 coup., '68	118⅜
5-20 coup., '64	117	10-40 reg.	110⅞
5-20 reg., '65	117	10-40 coup.	114⅛
5-20 coup., '65	118½	5s, coup., '81	112
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	116⅜	6s Currency	115⅝

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the State Stocks:

Tenn. 6s, old	81¾	S. C. 6s, F. A., '66	14
Tenn. 6s, old, ex coup.	63	Mo. 6s	92
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	81¾	Mo. 6s, Asy. or Uni.	89
Tenn. 6s, n. b., ex c.	63	Cal. 7s	111
Tenn. 6s, n. b., n. s.	63¾	Conn. 6s	100¼
Va. 6s, old	39	Rhode Island 6s	100½
Va. 6s, new bds.	47	Ark. 6s, Funded	34
Va. 6s, consol. bds.	52¼	A. 7s, L. R. & F. I. is.	20
Va. 6s, deferred bds.	11½	Texas 10s of '76	85
Ga. 6s	75	Ohio 6s, '86	101
Ga. 7s, new bds.	87½	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	96
Ga. 7s, indorsed	77	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	96
Ga. 7s, gold bds.	60	Ill. War Loan	96
N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	28	Ind. 5s	100
N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	27	Mich. 6s, '78-'79	95
N. C. 6s, N. C. R., J. & J.	31	Mich. 6s, '83	95
N. C. 6s, N. C. R., 7 off., J. & J.	25	N. Y. Reg. Bnty. L.	105
N. C. 6s, N. C. R., 7 off., A. & O.	25	N. Y. Coup. Bnty. L.	105
N. C. 6s, F. A., '66	23½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	110
S. C. 6s	25	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	107
S. C. 6s, J. & J.	9¼	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	107
S. C. 6s, A. & O.	20	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '78	107
		N. Y. 6s, C. L., gld., '87	110

And the following for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92½	H. & St. Jo. 8s, conv.	85¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	90¼	Del., L. & W. 1st	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	90	Del., L. & W. 2d	102¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	88	D., L. & W. 7s, conv.	102¼
Erie 1st, Ext.	102	Tol. & Wab. 1st ext.	95½
Erie 2d 7s, '79	101	T. & W. 1st, St. L. Div.	86½
Erie 3d 7s, '83	100	Han. & Naples 1st	80
Erie 4th 7s, '80	97	Gt. West. 2d, '93	83¾
Erie 5th 7s, '88	96	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	88¾
Long Dock Bonds	96	Galena & Chic. 2d	97
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	104¾	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	103½
Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.	101	Morris & Essex 1st	105½
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	98	Morris & Essex 2d	98
M. Cen. con. 7s, 1902	96½	N. J. Cen. 1st, new	104
M. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	107½	N. J. Cen. conv.	101
M. So. 7 ℙ cent. 2d	97½	P., F. W. & C. 1st	103½
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℙ c.	103½	P., F. W. & C. 2d	99½
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	101⅜	P., F. W. & C. 3d	95
Cleve. & Tol. new bs.	94½	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	98
C., P. & A., old bds.	99	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	89
C., P. & A., new bds.	94	Chic. & Alton 1st	105
Det., M. & T. bds.	96	Ohio & Miss. con. S. F.	92
Buf. & Erie new bds.	94	Ohio & Miss. con.	91
Lake Shore div. bds.	95	Ohio & Miss. 2d con.	79½
L. Shore con. R. bds.	94	St. L. & I. M. 1st	95¼
Pac. 7s, g'd by Mo.	97¼	St. L. & I. M. 2d	84¼
Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	95¼	M. & S. P. 7s Gold R. D.	86¾
C. Pac. St. Aid bds.	105	M. & S. P. 1st, LaC. D.	91½
West. Pac. bds.	87¼	M. & S. P. 1st, I. & M. D.	82½
Union Pac. 1st bds.	85¾	M. & S. P. 1st, H. & D.	79½
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	81½	Mil. & St. P. 2d	80
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	81¼	Chic. & Mil. 1st	93½
Ill. Cen. 7 ℙ c., '75	102	C., C. & I. 1st	86¾
B & S. Ill. 1st 8s	93	C., C. & I. 2d	64
A. & T. H. 2d Pf.	84	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	85½
North Mo. 1st	85¼	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	89
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	98	Tol., P. & W. 2d	65
C. & N. W. int. bds.	97½	T., P. & W. con. 7s	65
C. & N. W. con. bds.	91½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
C. & N. W. ext'n bds.	86½	B., H. & E. 1st	30⅞
C. & N. W. coup. g'd bs.	87¼	B., H. & E. guar'd	43
C. & N. W. reg. gold bs.	87	C. F. & Minn. 1st	73½

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—Feb. 6.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	....	100
City 6s, New	99¾	102
Camden & Amboy	....	....
Pennsylvania Central	121	121½
Reading	29	90¼
Lehigh Valley	113½	114
Catawissa Preferred	59⅞	60
Philadelphia and Erie	43	43¼
Northern Central	23½	24
Lehigh Navigation	35	35½
Lehigh Gold Loan	88½	88¾
	96	96¼

The following, prepared by Messrs. S. W. Hopkins & Co., is a statement of the export of Rails from Great Britain:

Countries.	Month Ending Dec. 31. 1872. Tons.	1873. Tons.	Twelve Months Ending Dec. 31. 1872. Tons.	1873. Tons.
America—				
United States	31,636	7,747	467,304	185,702
British	1,044	39	77,255	54,573
Spanish West India Islands	1,447	....	3,330	4,446
Brazil	1,578	618	20,743	15,047
Chili	133	1,264	2,553	5,852
Peru	1,968	24	36,613	8,462
Europe—				
Russia	7,261	1,874	106,939	162,275
Sweden	1,203	4,212	13,172	50,179
Germany	989	3,472	50,105	41,384
Austrian Territories	51	....	7,989	816
France	29	56	2,117	2,497
Holland	1,373	677	5,125	20,599
Spain and Canaries	1,883	606	12,274	13,590
Asia—				
British India	1,047	2,626	14,651	18,087
Australia	2,937	7,301	25,094	35,069
Africa—				
Egypt	1,556	3,712	14,484	13,951
Other countries	9,798	15,322	35,672	153,658
Total	63,938	49,550	943,420	786,800
Old iron to all countries	9,049	1,791	107,521	60,478
Pig-iron to United States	8,111	3,526	195,151	102,694

Messrs. Thomas Squires & Son, of Albany, Bankers and Brokers, who suspended payments in the September panic, announce their resumption of business, after a satisfactory settlement with their creditors.

The Half-Yearly Dividend of the Old New-York Fire Insurance Company is *Ten ℙ cent.*, payable on demand.

Our neighbor, Mr. George Wotherspoon, the oldest Foreign Exchange dealer in Wall street, has prepared and published a Hand-Book of Sterling Exchange, consisting of a series of tables reducing English money into our dollars and cents, and also the rule for ascertaining the equivalents in our money of the recently adopted practice of the London Stock Exchange in quoting American Funds abroad at the rate of 4s. sterling to the dollar. The manual can be had of Mr. John Polhemus, No. 102 Nassau Street.

The week's imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $2,845,195; amount marketed, $2,960,094.

The Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford, publishes elsewhere in THE TIMES its annual statement of Dec. 31, 1873, which makes a very strong exhibit of assets as against liabilities.

The old New-York Fire Insurance Company has declared its Seventieth Semi-Annual Dividend of *Ten ℙ cent.*, payable on demand.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

We are authorized to offer, on favorable terms, the remaining balance of $1,000,000 Bonds due on 132 miles of completed Road.

They are secured by a first mortgage on the extension of 217 miles, and the additional guarantee of the old line, with which it has been consolidated. The Road is well and favorably known as one of the most prosperous and important Trunk Lines in the West, having already large earnings, which were for 1873 $1,591,000. We believe the Bonds are destined to take high rank among Railway securities, and at the present low price prove a profitable investment.

They are $1,000 each; Coupons payable in coin, January and July.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau st.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
☞ DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks. Orders for Investment Securities, also Gold and Exchange, executed.

☞ THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1874.—Mr. NAHUM SULLIVAN was this day unanimously elected a Director in the Central National Bank. C. F. COLES, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 6, 1874.

COFFEE—A steady market has been noted for Rio and Santos, on a moderate offering of desirable samples, and rather more inquiry; sales include 915 bags Rio by the St. Ursula, and 200 bags do. by the Contest, on private terms. Other kinds quiet, quoted essentially as before. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 24c.@24¼c.; fair, 25¼c.@25½c.; good, 26¼c.@26½c.; prime, 27c.@27¼c., gold, ℙ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 24c.@27½c., gold; Java, 30c.@34c.; Maracaibo, 26½c.@28c.; Porto Rico, 26¾c.@27½c.; Laguayra, 27c.@28½c.; Savanilla, 25½c.@27c.; Costa Rica, 25½c.@27c.; Mexican, 26c.@27c.; San Domingo, 23½c.@24c., and Jamaica, 25c.@27c., gold, ℙ ℔.

COTTON—Has been in limited request for early delivery at about previous quotations for other than Ordinary, which was lower; offerings fair; sales, 1,556 bales, including 105 bales to shippers, 947 bales to spinners, and 504 bales to speculators. The dealings for forward delivery have been moderate, opening at an advance of 1-16c.@⅛c. ℙ ℔., which was subsequently lost, the market closing, however, with more steadiness. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,200 bales, (of which 2,100 bales were last evening and 11,100 bales to-day,) with 1,700 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with February option closing at 15c.@15 1-32c.; March, 15 9-16c.; April, 16 3-32c.@16⅛c.; May, 16½c.@16 5-16c.; June, 16 15-16c.@17c.; July, 17¼c.@17 5-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 4,618 bales, including 1,680 from Norfolk, 1,756 from Galveston, and 1,182 per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 23,377 bales, and for the week 148,756 bales, against 160,201 bales last week, and since the 1st of September last 2,697,864 bales, against 2,366,768 bales same time the preceding season. Consolidated (six days)—Exports to Great Britain, 55,506 bales; exports to the Continent, 32,719 bales. Stock—In New-York, 109,575 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 817,737 bales. The following quotations are based on cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12½	12½	12½	12½
Good Ordinary	13⅞	14	14¼	14¼
Strict Good Ordinary	14½	14⅝	14 13-16	14 13-16
Low Middling	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Middling	14⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Good Middling	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼

EGGS—Fresh have been in moderately active request, within the range of 21c.@24c., chiefly at 21c.@22c. Limed selling slowly at 10c.@14c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in quite limited demand, as a rule, though prices have been without material alteration. A few purchases of shipping extras, including one line of 1,000 bbls., were reported within the range of $6 75 for standard to $7 35 for very choice State. Apart from which the dealings were almost wholly in small job lots at the ruling figures, the market closing rather heavily. The sales reported since our last have been 8,000 bbls. of all grades, including very poor to choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5 50, chiefly at $5@$5 50; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 75@$6 35, chiefly at $5 90@$6 25; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 50@$6 90, chiefly at $6 75@$6 85; good to fancy do. at $6 85@$8, chiefly at $7@$7 35; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 45@$6 85, chiefly at $6 65@$6 75, in lots; poor to very choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 50@$7, chiefly at $6 75@$6 90 ℙ bbl., and Trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been very moderately inquired for at essentially unaltered rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 725 bbls., in lots, at from $6 25@$7 85 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 85@$11 for ordinary to fancy choice and Family Extras; $6 25@$6 50 for inferior stock, ℙ bbl....Canada and California Flour dull and nominal....Rye Flour has been in rather more request at $4 40@$5 90 for very poor Fine to very choice Superfine; sales 400 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$5 85 for Superfine, ℙ bbl....Corn-meal has been in rather better demand, within the previous range of from $4@$4 40 for ordinary to choice Yellow Western; $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, and $4 65@$4 75 for Brandywine, ℙ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 930 bbls., chiefly Western, within the range....Bag-meal quiet at from $1 45@$1 55 for Coarse; $1 55@$1 65 for Yellow, and $1 65@$1 80 for White, ℙ 100 ℔s....Buckwheat Flour dull at from $2 50@$3 for State and Pennsylvania, the latter rate for fancy, ℙ 100 ℔s....Oat-meal at from $6 25@$8 25 ℙ bbl.

FRUIT—The general market has been quiet to-day, but prices have been well maintained. Sales include 2,000 bxs. Raisins on the basis of $3 for Layer, and $3 25 for loose Muscatel; 200 bbls. Currants on private terms; quoted at 6½c.@6⅝c.; 300 bales Grenoble Walnuts and 88 pks. Paper-shell Almonds on private terms.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been depressed, and quoted about 2c. a bushel cheaper, in the instances of the better grades, and fully 3c.@5c. a bushel lower on the poorer qualities. Holders have been generally more urgent in their offerings of stock, particularly of other than strictly prime Milwaukee. The demand has been moderately active at the reduced figures, mostly for export, the inquiry from millers having been quite limited. Winter Wheat inactive and less firm, closing irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 107,000 bushels at $1 62@$1 63 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring; $1 60@$1 62 for No. 1 Minnesota do.; $1 57@$1 59 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., car and boat loads, the latter an extreme for choice, closing at about $1 58 for prime, afloat; $1 55@$1 56 for Nos. 2 and 3 Milwaukee do., car lots, mixed stock; $1 54@$1 56 for No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 55½@$1 57 for ordinary to prime Northwest do.; $1 45@$1 52 for very inferior to about prime No. 3 Spring, odd lots; $1 52@$1 60 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 48@$1 65 for Red Western, (Winter,) very inferior to strictly prime; and $1 85, in part, for White Western, car lots....Corn has been offered more freely, and quoted 2c.@3c. a bushel cheaper, on a less active demand, particularly from export buyers, for new stock, which has been comparatively plenty. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 62,000 bushels at 80c.@84c. for ordinary to very choice new Mixed Western, closing rather steadier, on the basis of 82c.@82½c. for good average lots; 83c.@85c. for new Yellow Western; 83c.@86c. for new and old Mixed Western, car lots, with 88c. reported bid and 90c. asked for choice old Mixed do., car lots; 85c. for new White Western, and 86c.@92c. for ordinary to very choice White do.; old Mixed Western, in boat-loads, scarce and held above the views of buyers. A boat-load of old Mixed Western, May delivery, sold at 85c., closing with that rate reported bid....Of Barley, 5,000 bushels Danubian reported sold on private terms; and of Barley-malt, 10,000 bushels State, also on private terms; market firm. Oats have been in much more active demand, mainly for trade purposes, though partly on speculative account, at an advance of 1c.@2c. a bushel, closing quite firmly, with a very meagre offering of prime stock available. Sales have been reported since our last, of 85,000 bushels at 61c.@62½c., chiefly at 62c. for Mixed Western; 62c. for prime do., in store; 62c.@65c. for ordinary to strictly choice White do., chiefly at 63c. for fair average lots, and 65c. for strictly choice Iowa, blowed and screened, for local use; 62c. for ordinary White State, and 60c.@62c. for poor to very good Mixed do....Feed in request, in a jobbing way, at $24@$29 ℙ ton.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been in somewhat better demand, in a jobbing way, within the range of 69c.@75c.; sales equal 291 bbls., in lots. Foreign scarce and inactive. We quote: Cuba, Muscovado Refining, at 28c.@32c. for new crop; Grocery do. at 32c.@35c.; Porto Rico, old, 40c.@65c., the latter for fancy; English Islands, old, 35c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 60c.@75c., the latter rate for fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in quite active demand, in good part for export, at decidedly higher figures, closing buoyantly on the basis of $2 60 for Strained. Sales, 3,750 bbls. Strained at $2 55@$2 60, and 900 bbls. No. 1 and Pale within the range of $3 75@$4 50 ℙ 280 ℔s....Tar and Pitch quiet at about former figures....Spirits Turpentine in good request at very full prices. Sales, 350 bbls., part to arrive, at 51c., and 100 bbls., buyer March, at 55c. ℙ gallon.

OILS—The general market has been quoted firm for the leading kinds, with a moderate inquiry noted, in a jobbing way. Crude Whale quoted at 58c.@62c.; Unbleached Whale, 70c.; Bleached Whale, 70c.@72c.; Crude Sperm at $1 50@$1 55; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70@$1 75; Bleached at $1 75@$1 80; prime Lard-oil at 90c.; Red Oil at 48c.; Saponified do. at 50c.@52c.; Linseed-oil at from 97c.@, in casks; Olive-oil at $1 12@$1 15, in casks; Menhaden, 45c.@47½c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 45c.; Yellow do. at 48c.@58c.; White do. at 60c.@67c.; Palm-oil at 7½c.@8c. ℙ ℔.

PETROLEUM—A moderately active inquiry has been noted for supplies, but at less buoyant prices....Crude, in bulk, quoted for early delivery at 5¾c.@6c. Sales are reported of 16,000 bbls., deliverable within the next eight weeks, at the rate of 2,000 bbls. per week, at 5¾c....Refined sold to the extent of 6,000 bbls., February option, at 13½c.@15¾c.; 1,000 bbls. do. at 16c.; 1,000 bbls. do., first half of March, at 16½c.; [illegible] May, at 17c.; also, 2,000 bbls., high test, early delivery, at 16½c., and 9,000 bbls. do., March to May deliveries, at 17½c....At Philadelphia, quoted at 15c. for February, and 15½c. for last March delivery, on a rather quiet market; sales reported of 2,000 bbls., first half of March, at 15c., and 3,000 bbls., last half of May, at 17¼c....Of Refined, in cases, 10,000 cases sold at 22c....Naphtha unsettled.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been comparatively dull and weak in price, with sales reported for early delivery of only 100 bbls. new Western Mess at $16 12½, with prime Mess quoted at $15, and extra prime at $13 75@$14. And for forward delivery of new Western Mess, 250 bbls., March option, at $16; 250 bbls. May at $16, closing with this rate bid and $16 25 asked....Dressed Hogs less inquired for and quoted less firm, with City at 7¾c.@8¼c., and Western at 7⅜c.@7⅞c....Cut-meats comparatively quiet, and rather easier as to values. Sales include 70 tcs. Pickled Hams, 16 ℔s. at 10¾c., with Short-cut Hams, boxed, 20 to 15 ℔s., quoted at 9½c.@10¼c., and Dry-salted Shoulders, boxed, irregular within the range of 6c.@6½c.; 2,000 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 11½c.@12c.; 1,500 Smoked Hams at 12½c.@13c.; 500 Smoked Shoulders at 8¼c.; 5,000 ℔s. Pickled Bellies, 10 ℔s., at 10c.; and 100 tcs. Canvassed Hams, deliverable at St. Louis first ten days in April, at 14½c....Bacon has been in moderately active demand, closing rather lower under freer offerings. Sales include 6,000 boxes Western Long Clear at 8⅜c.@8½c., the latter for very choice, closing at 8⅜c.@8½c. for average; 50 boxes City do. 8⅜c.; 50 bxs. Short Rib at 8½c.; 175 bxs. Short Clear at 8⅝c.; and 1,250 bxs. Long and Short Clear, February option, on private terms, quoted at 8½c....Lard has been in less demand, with the advantage as to price in favor of purchasers. Sales for early delivery include 150 tcs. Western Steam at 9¾c.; 700 tcs. do. Kettle, to arrive, at 9¾c.@9⅞c.; small lots of City Steam and Kettle at 9⅝c.@9¾c.; and 850 tcs. Refined at 9¼c.@9⅝c.; and for forward delivery of Western Steam 250 tcs., February options, at 9⅝c.@9½c., closing at 9⅝c.@9 7-16c.; 2,250 tcs., March, at 9¾c., closing at 9½c.@9 9-16c.; 1,000 tcs., April at 9⅝c.; and 250 tcs., May, at 9 13-16c....Beef has been more active, and generally quoted firm. The demand has been mainly for tierce stock, for export. Sales include 275 bbls. and 1,175 tcs., within our range. We quote the range from $10 50@$11 for Plain Mess; $12 50@$13 for Extra Mess, ℙ bbl.; $21@$22 for Prime Mess; $24@$25 for India Mess, and $28 50 for Extra do., ℙ tierce....Beef Hams in moderate demand at $24@$26 ℙ bbl.; sales, 175 bbls....Butter has been in comparatively fair demand, within the previous range; holders offering desirable stock quite moderately. We quote the range of firkins and tubs at from 30c.@42c. for fair to strictly prime State and near-by products, and at 44c.@50c. for strictly choice to very fancy lots; 38c.@50c. for fair to very fancy do., pails, and 28c.@36c. for the range of Western, and Rolls at from 26c.@34c. ℙ ℔....Cheese has been in very good demand, particularly the finer makes, which have been taken freely for export at very firm and buoyant prices. State Factory, poor to choice, quoted at from 10c.@16½c., chiefly at 16c.@16⅜c. for strict good to choice, and 14c.@16c. for fair to strict good shipping qualities; State Dairy, 10c.@15½c.; Western product at 9½c.@15c. for fair to choice Factory; 4c.@12c. Skimmed stock, ℙ ℔.; job lots of stock, ¼c.@½c. ℙ ℔. higher.

SUGARS—Raw have been in moderately active demand and quoted fully ⅛c. ℙ ℔. higher, with lighter offerings reported. The advanced rates claimed tended to check business, especially in refining stock; sales have been made of 694 hhds., 534 bxs., and 4,000 bags, including 518 hhds. new crop, fair to good refining Cuba at 7⅞c.@8⅛c.; 176 hhds. old crop fully fair Refining do. at 8c.; 534 bxs. Syrup Sugar, old crop, at 7¾c., and 4,000 bags Pernambuco at 8¼c. We quote: Fair Refining at 7⅞c.; good do., 8⅛c.; prime do., 8¼c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 8¼c.@8⅞c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8½c.@8⅞c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8½c.@9c.; Manila bags, 7c.@7⅝c. Refining Sugars have been in more demand, with Hard quoted at 10½c.@10⅝c.; A's, 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Yellow at 8¼c.@9¼c. ℙ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow sold to the extent of 100 hhds. City at 7⅞c., and 125,000 ℔s. country at from 7½c.@7⅞c.; market steady....Stearine weak; quoted at 9⅝c. for prime.

TEAS—Have been very quiet, but about steady; 800 half chests Green and 600 half chests Japan sold on private terms.

TOBACCO—The demand has been moderate, with values quoted as before; export movement restricted. Sales since our last embrace 150 hhds. Kentucky, at 5c.@10½c.; 400 cases 1872 Connecticut and Massachusetts, including wrappers, at 16c.@35c.; Seconds at 9c.@14c., and Fillers at 5½c.@6¾c.; 100 cases 1872 New-York, 6½c.@7¼c.; 300 cases 1872 Pennsylvania, 6¾c.@11c.; 500 cases 1872 Ohio, 6⅝c.@7⅜c., and 300 bales Havana, at 75c.@95c. ℙ ℔. Manufactured quiet within the previous range.

WHISKY—Declined to 99½c.@$1 ℙ gallon; sales, 350 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been unusually depressed to-day. The offerings of Produce to vessels, both sail and steam, on berth, were very moderate, and were mostly of Grain, Provisions, and Resin, while with a view to prompt dispatch lower rates were accepted, though room was not remarkably abundant. The chartering movement was quite light. Tonnage was in comparatively limited supply, but the demand for accommodation was very tame from all sources, and rates were more or less nominal....For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 1,200 bbls. Pork, at 6s. ℙ bbl.; 500 tcs. Beef, at 8s.@8s. 3d., chiefly at 8s., ℙ tierce; 3,000 bxs. Bacon at 45s.; 6,100 bxs. Cheese at 45s.@50s., mainly at 45s., and 200 hhds. Tallow at 45s. ℙ ton, with 11d. asked and 10d. bid for room for Corn; yesterday's engagements should have been quoted at 11½d.@11¾d. ℙ bushel; Cotton quotation nominally ¼d. ℙ ℔....For London, by sail, 200 bbls. Flour at 3s. ℙ bbl.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ℙ standard bushel; 3,100 bbls. Resin at 3s. 6d., and, by steam, 39 hhds. Tobacco at 47s. 6d....For Glasgow, by steam, (of through freight,) 5,000 bbls. Flour reported at 4s. 6d.@5s. 6d. ℙ bbl....For Cardiff, by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 12d., with privilege of Bristol, option of shipper, at 13d. ℙ bushel; 250 bbls. Pork at 7s. ℙ bbl.; 150 bxs. Bacon at 50s. ℙ ton....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian brig, 254 tons, with Naval Stores, from Wilmington, reported at 8s. and 6s.; and a bark, 628 tons, with Wheat, reported from Portland, Oregon, on private terms....For Bremen or Hamburg, a German bark, 680 tons, reported with about 4,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d. ℙ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 20 tons Leather, at 82s. 6d....For Gibraltar, by sail, 100 cases Tobacco Cuttings, and 150 bxs. Florida Water, on private terms....For Java, by sail, 12,600 cases Petroleum, at 75c., and for Hiogo, by do., about 5,000 cases at 80c. for a British bark, 508 tons....For ports north of Hatteras, an American schooner, 198 tons, with Molasses, reported from Cardenas, at $4; two do., with Sugar, from do., at $6; an American brig, 307 tons, with Molasses, reported from Matanzas, at $4; three American brigs, 338, 320, and 290 tons, and an American schooner, 155 tons, with do., from do., at $4; an American schooner, with do., reported from Caibarien, at $4; and a British bark, with Sugar, from do., at $6....For New-York, two American brigs, 325 and 291 tons, and a British schooner, 148 tons, with Sugar, in hhds. and bxs., reported from Havana, at $5 and $1 25; and two American barks, 592 and 392 tons, with Sugar, in hhds., reported from Matanzas, at $6 and $6 50....The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 4th inst. says: "Grain is coming in liberal quantities via the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to this city. We hear of a shipment of 50,000 bushels of Wheat from St. Louis to one of the mills of Richmond, and this to be followed by others. The terms, of course, are such as to justify the transaction." With the completion of an unfinished link of less than a hundred miles, continuous rail communication will be established between the shipping at Richmond and Louisville and St. Louis by the shortest line, and freights will be thereby somewhat reduced. At present all Western freight is brought up the Ohio River to the road at Huntington, 165 miles above Cincinnati.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Flour dull and nominal; Extra Spring quotable at $5 50@$6. Wheat dull, unsettled, and lower at $1 23 for No. 1 Spring; $1 21 for No. 2 do., cash; $1 22¾, March; $1 25¼, April; No. 3 do. $1 15; Rejected, $1 10. Corn dull, unsettled, and lower at 57c. for No. 2 Mixed, spot; 58c., March; 63¼c., May; Rejected, Old, 52c.@54c.; New, 47½c. Oats dull and lower at 41½c. for No. 2, cash; 42½c., March. Rye quiet and unchanged at 82½c.@83c. for No. 2 Fresh. Barley steady at $1 78@$1 80 for No. 2 Spring Fresh; $1 58@$1 60 for No. 3 Spring. Pork opened dull, but closed active and firm at $14 40, cash; $14 50, March. Lard steady at $9, cash; $9 20, March; $9 37½, April. Bulk Meats steady at 5⅝c. for Shoulders; 7½c. for Short Rib Middles; 7¾c. for Short Rib Middles, all loose, spot; March, about ⅛c.@⅜c. higher. Dressed Hogs steady at $6 60 for heavy; $6 70 for light. Whisky firm at 96c. Receipts—13,000 bbls. Flour, 102,000 bushels Wheat, 69,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 26,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 15,000 bushels Barley.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 6.—Flour dull at $7@$7 25. Wheat dull at $1 45@$1 55. Corn quiet at 60c.@62c. Oats steady at 48c.@54c. Rye steady at 95c. Barley quiet at $1 65@$1 8 for Fall. Butter firm. Pork dull and nominal, at $15 25@$15 50. Lard weak; sales of Steam at 9c., spot and buyer March; City kettle sold at 9 1-16c.; country kettle, 9c. Bulk Meats dull; buyers demand a reduction; sales of Shoulders at 6c., cash; 6¼c., buyer May; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅝c.@7¾c., cash; 7¾c., buyer May; Clear Sides, 8c.@8⅛c. Bacon weak; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c., Clear Sides, 9c. Hogs quiet; light grades lower, selling for $5 25@$5 90; heavy grades, $6 10@$6 25; receipts, 3,200; shipments, 1,800. Whisky in good demand and strong, at 97c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Imports—8,500 bbls. Flour, 32,957 bushels Wheat, 35,148 bushels Corn, 38,589 bushels Oats, and 2,102 bushels Barley. Flour quiet at $7@$7 50 for Western-ground Spring; $7 25@$8 25 for Bakers'; $8@$8 50 for Amber; $8 50@$9 50 for White. Wheat quiet; sales of Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 53@$1 54; do. No. 2 do., $1 45; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 43; Red Winter, $1 60@$1 65; White Winter, $1 70@$1 75. Corn quiet; sales of small lots of No. 2 Western at 76c.; new, on track, 73c. Oats firm; Western held at 55c. Barley firm, at $1 80@$2 for Canada; $1 95@$2 for Western. Rye nominally $1 05. Barley-malt firm, at $2@$2 25 for Canada; $1 80@$2 for Western. Dressed Hogs sold at $7 50@$8. Balance unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak at $1 24½ for No. 1; $1 22 for No. 2; March, $1 23½; April, $1 26. Oats steady at 40½c. for No. 2. Corn dull and a shade lower at 57½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye steady at 78c. for No. 1. Barley firm and in fair demand at $1 80 for No. 2 Spring. Pork sold at $14 50, cash. Hams, in pickle, held firmly at 9½c.@10½c. Dry-salted Meats sold at 5¾c. for shoulders, loose; boxed Middles, 7¾c.@8c. Lard lower at 9¼c. for Kettle; 9c. for Steam. Hogs sold at $5@$6 37½. Receipts, 4,000 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bushels Wheat, and 1,600 Hogs. Shipments, 11,000 Flour, and 25,000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, Feb. 6.—Flour steady; sales of 1,000 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 for Amber Winter; $9 50 for White Winter; $10 for Double Extra. Wheat—The market is easier; sales of 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 57; 1 car do. $1 60; 2 cars No. 2 Red Winter at $1 75; 2 cars No. 1 White Michigan at $1 85; 1 car Extra White Michigan at $1 89. Corn dull; sales of 2 cars at 80c. Barley quiet; Canada held at $2 10. Corn-meal, $1 65 for bolted; $1 60 for unbolted, ℙ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21@$22; Ship-stuffs, $23@$24; Middlings, $25@$26, ℙ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia and Boston, 80c.; to New-York, 60c.; to Albany, 42c.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unchanged, quiet and steady. Corn firmer; Southern White, 80c.@83c.; do. Yellow, 75c.@78c.; Mixed Western easier at 80c. Oats firmer; Southern, 55c.@58c.; Western, 53c.@57c. Rye quiet; 94c.@97c. Hay unchanged. Provisions heavy and quiet. Mess Pork, $16 50@$16 75. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c. Bacon unchanged. Hams unchanged. Lard unchanged. Western Butter—Stock scarce; good to Fine Roll, 33c.@37c.; do. North-western Tub, 33c.@40c. Coffee unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1.

DETROIT, Feb. 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower at $1 62½ for extra; $1 58½ for No. 1 White; $1 48 for Amber Michigan. Corn steady at 65c. Oats in good demand at 47½c. Clover-seeds sold at $5 10@$5 15. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, and 3,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—5,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, and 2,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—Quercitron Bark, No. 1, held at $32. Flour dull; Superfine, $5 [illegible]

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 6.—Cotton active and firmer; supply poor; Middling, 15⅞c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; receipts, 11,086 bales; gross receipts, 11,431 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,471 bales; to the Continent, 2,000 bales; to France, 3,551 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; last evening, 3,000 bales; stock, 314,831 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 63,214 bales; gross receipts, 67,515 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 24,011 bales; to the Continent, 8,115 bales; to France, 13,072 bales; coastwise, 7,177 bales; sales, 47,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 6.—Cotton steady; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 14⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 1,540 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,471 bales; coastwise, 391 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 56,103 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 12,079 bales; gross receipts, 12,073 bales; exports, to Great Britain 4,594 bales; to the Continent, 562 bales; to France 3,830 bales; coastwise, 4,439 bales; sales, 6,500 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 6.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 2,505 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,915 bales; sales, 673 bales; stock, 82,259 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 16,926 bales; exports to Great Britain, 22,646 bales; to the Continent, 4,124 bales; coastwise, 6,830 bales; sales, 6,687 bales.

[illegible] $1 90. Rye held at 90c. Corn [illegible], new, 77c.@78c. Oats firm; White, [illegible]; Mixed, [illegible] Groceries—Business small. Petroleum—Crude, 11c.; Refined, 14½c. Whisky held at $1 02 Western, in iron.

TOLEDO, Feb. 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower at $1 49½ for Amber Michigan, February; $1 49½, March; $1 51½, April; $1 [illegible] No. 1 Red, $1 53½; No. 2 do., $1 47. Corn steady at 66½c. for High Mixed; New, 62½c.; Low Mixed; New, 61½c. Oats steady at 47½c. for No. 2. Dressed Hogs sold at $7@$7 05, the latter price for light. Clover-seed sold at $5 12½. Receipts—12,000 bushels Wheat, and 14,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, and 10,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet at 70c. Oats quiet. Pork easier at $15 87½. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 7⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.; Clear Sides, 9⅝c. Sugar-cured Hams a shade lower, at 12¼c. Lard, 9⅞c. for tierce; 10¼c. for keg. Whisky firm at 96½c.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Wheat—Nothing doing. Rye firm at $1; in the street 90c.@95c. Corn without movement. Barley firm but quiet. Oats unchanged in value, but with an improved demand; sales of 3 cars State, 2 at the Susquehanna Depot, at 59c.@59½c., and 1 car No. 1, in the elevator, at 60c.

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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 7, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—FOLLINE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinée at 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ELEINE—Mrs. J. B. Booth, Miss Mary Wells, Mr. H. A. Weaver. Matinée at 1:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE, OPERATIC, AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE GOOD FOR NOTHING, &c.—The Vokes Family. Matinée at 1:30.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—COL-LEEN BAWN—VARIETIES—Miss Nully Pierce, Mr. White, Mr. Hart, Mr. Harrigan. Matinée at 2.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MONEY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Brougham, Miss J. Lewis. Matinée at 1:30.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss F. Hayward. Matinée at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson. Matinée at 1:30.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour. Matinée.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—Curiosities. Afternoon and evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY.—BAZAAR AND PROMENADE CONCERT.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES—PAINTINGS.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—QUAND L'AMOUR S'EN VA—L'ESCLAVE DU MARI.

STEINWAY HALL.—Matinée at 1:30—POPULAR CONCERT under the direction of Mr. Theo. Thomas.

SAIN HALL.—THE PILGRIM, (Allegory.) Matinée at 2:30.

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FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room,* TIMES *Office.*

The proceedings in full of the recent important Convention of Iron Masters in the City of Philadelphia, will be printed in THE WEEKLY TIMES *of Wednesday, Feb.* 11. *Orders for extra copies will be received at the counting-room, and should be forwarded without delay.*

We have pointed out in our first article to-day some of the reasons which should induce our citizens to take a practical interest in the commission of the Legislature which is appointed to inquire into the abuses connected with street-cleaning in this City. We have, as we have said, received hundreds of letters from tax-payers complaining of the filthy condition of the streets. It is an evil only too well known to us all. We have done our best to get it redressed—mainly in consequence of our efforts the commission has been appointed. We hope that we shall not have to record that there was no section of our much-abused tax-payers willing to take the trouble to present proper evidence to the commission on this subject. Committees should be appointed in various districts to get up the facts, and lay them before the commission. We all know that the streets are not cleaned—that no effort is made to clean them, and yet that we are charged a million of dollars a year for work never performed. Is there nobody willing to come forward and testify to these facts? The commission will probably begin its labors in this City next Saturday. Then will be the time for our citizens to make known their grievances. Letters to THE TIMES have done all the good they can do—the remedy is now in the hands of the people, and for the sake of their own interests we hope they will not fail to put it in force.

The moment the United States Government undertakes to act the part of general benefactor, unexpected difficulties arise in its path. A committee of the House of Representatives has made up its mind to report in favor of an appropriation in aid of the Fort St. Philip Canal around the delta of the Mississippi below New-Orleans—a work very desirable on many accounts. But this action excites the extreme jealousy of the railroad people, and of the powerful grain-dealers of Chicago, who do not care to have export by way of New-Orleans made any cheaper or easier. Doubtless when the committee gets ready to report in favor of a double-track steel railway from Mississippi to the sea-board, the friends of the New-Orleans scheme will in their turn be offended. The result of the whole thing will be either an enormous amount of "log-rolling" or a dead-lock.

A striking illustration of some of the changes that have taken place in our business relations during the past year is afforded by the returns, now first published, of the exports of rails from Great Britain. These, to all countries, fell off about 17 per cent. in the year 1873, as compared with 1872; but in the case of the United States, which in 1872 took nearly one-half the rails exported, they fall off more than 60 per cent. In 1872 we received 466,464 tons; in 1873 we received but 185,702. To some extent this decrease was supplied by rails of home manufacture, but to a far greater extent it was caused by the diminished use of rails.

The Senate is making progress rapidly in the completion of the amendments to the Bankrupt law. The Judiciary Committee, thus far, have been able to keep very firm control of the bill, and though nearly all important amendments proposed by them have been contested, and many others proposed, the bill has not been materially altered from the shape in which it was reported. The main purposes of the committee's propositions are to reduce expenses, to extend the time for which default may be made without resulting in involuntary bankruptcy, and in extending the number of creditors and the amount of debts due such creditors required to enable a debtor to be forced into bankruptcy. The indications now are very strong that the amendments having these ends in view will be passed, and that the law, as a whole, will not be repealed. But it is quite possible, with the present mode of doing business in the Senate, that that body may spend a week in perfecting a bill, and then slaughter it on the final vote.

During last month the net increase of the City and County debt has been $328,371. This increase is more than accounted for by the issue of $1,490,000 of revenue bonds in anticipation of the taxes of the year—an issue which necessarily increases month after month for the simple reason that the year's expenses begin eight months before the tax books are opened. The funded debt has been increased by the change into long bonds of the bonds of two years' currency issued to pay for the deficiency in the revenue of 1871, caused by the fraudulent two per cent. tax levy and the extravagant expenditures of the last days of the Ring. The "temporary" debt, payable from assessments, shows a slight decrease, and the revenues applicable to the sinking fund maintain their customary elasticity.

THE WAY TO DO IT.

The Police Department of this City is to be investigated by two separate methods, and on two distinct sets of charges. The first investigation will be conducted before Judge BARRETT, and will begin on Wednesday next. It is nominally directed against OLIVER CHARLICK, but will embrace an inquiry into the proceedings of the Police Board, under the Election law, between August and December of last year. The political managers, who are the chief promoters of this inquiry, will probably be more anxious to pursue their personal ends than to elicit facts of vital interest to the public. Anything that they can do, however, to probe the notorious mal-administration of CHARLICK and his colleagues, will be cheerfully welcomed by the majority of this community. It would certainly have been much more satisfactory had it not been left to Mr. JOHN KELLY and his friends to be the first to take advantage of the provisions of section 109 of the City charter. We have received some hundreds of letters, from people of all ranks and conditions, complaining of the gross mismanagement sanctioned by the Police Board, and particularly in regard to their woful failure to keep the streets clean. Did none of our correspondents ever reflect that it needs only a petition signed by five tax-payers to probe the whole mystery of what becomes of the $1,000,000 annually devoted to the Street-cleaning Bureau? The course of procedure is simple enough, and the money required to retain a sharp lawyer to conduct the investigation on behalf of the people could be very easily obtained. The investigation ordered on behalf of Mr. JOHN KELLY and others does not cover this branch of the operations of the Police Board, but now that it has been ordered, some useful hints may be obtained from its conduct to guide a further inquiry.

Meanwhile, the Assembly has resolved to send a subcommittee to investigate the subject in which every citizen is vitally interested, but in which no five tax-payers have yet been found ready to take the initiative. This can be made a more effective method than the other of reforming the Street-cleaning Bureau, because the Legislature can hardly fail to take some decided action upon the report of their committee, whereas no constituted authority is required to take action upon the evidence obtained under the provision of the charter. The latter was obviously designed to furnish the Mayor with reasons for recommending removal; but what can be expected of the Mayor when CHARLICK is the chief offender? The success of the Legislature in getting at the facts of the case will depend in the first place upon the constitution of the Investigating Committee. We presume that a subcommittee from the Committee on Cities will be deemed sufficient to receive the evidence in the case. If so, there are obvious reasons why the business should be confided to members not connected with the City. The people could wish no better committee than Mr. EASTMAN, of Dutchess, Mr. FISH, of Putnam, and Mr. BRAMAN, of Albany. In the next place, the people who have been so ready to send letters and complaints to the newspapers must accept it as their imperative duty to tell all they know about the shameful neglect of the Street-cleaning Bureau to the committee appointed to hear their evidence. If this community is to vindicate its fitness for self-government, it must be prepared to proceed on the assumption that an inquiry of this kind is not to be prosecuted on newspaper charges, or on the complaints of disappointed politicians, but on the evidence of the public, who are aggrieved. If people are not prepared to make the slight sacrifice of time and convenience involved in bearing formal testimony to their grievances, they may as well make up their minds to sit down in silence under the infliction of dirty streets, and a good many still worse evils besides.

THE ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND.

The Liberal papers in London seem inclined to give up all hope of the elections. The final majority gained by the Conservatives will probably not be large—certainly not to be compared with the majority secured by Mr. GLADSTONE in 1868—but it will afford them the best chance they have had for many years past. The scattering elections held during the past twelve months, as the result of resignations or deaths, foreshadowed the decline of the Liberal Party. It has accomplished some great things, but upon the whole, it seems to have disappointed the people. We must take that much to be proved by the present elections. It is no use arguing against adverse majorities. If the Liberal Party under Mr. GLADSTONE's leadership has settled some questions, it has unsettled a great many more, and has rather soured the steady-going portion of the people by the frequent concessions it has made to the extreme Radicals. The people seem to be of opinion that the Constitution has been tinkered at enough for the present, and that now is a good time to enter upon a brief period of rest and peace.

Many people appear to imagine that the Conservative Party of the present day occupies the position of the old Tory Party in the days of our War of Independence. They get their ideas of "Toryism" from the schoolbooks. In reality, many of the most liberal measures passed in Great Britain during the last quarter of a century were either originated or warmly supported by the Conservatives. The Factory acts were opposed by many leading Liberals—even by Mr. BRIGHT himself; and the sweeping extension of the suffrage under which the electors are now voting was the sole work of a Conservative Ministry. The Conservatives of to-day are far in advance of the old Whig Party.

They seem to be quite sufficiently advanced for the general body of the people. A large number of new electors have this year voted for the first time, and they are mainly drawn from what are called the middle and lower classes. Mr. GLADSTONE evidently did not look for a Conservative reaction in this quarter, but it has come. Within the memory of the new generation, the Conservatives have only held power in a minority—they have always acted as a mere stop-gap. It may have been thought only fair to give them for once a reasonably good working majority, and see what they will do with it. For our own parts, we are by no means ready to believe that they will injure England at home or impair its influence and credit abroad.

There will be some rather curious personal changes in the House of Commons. Mr. ROEBUCK returns to it, after a very chequered career. He is now an old man, and there is no way in which his services are likely to be of great value to his country. Mr. FAWCETT, we regret to hear, has lost his seat, and we are equally sorry to learn that Mr. ASHBURY, the wrangling yachtsman—Mr. BENNETT's old antagonist—has gained it. Mr. FAWCETT was a Radical, a man of great ability, a high-minded and honorable politician, and in every respect deserving of better treatment than that which he has now received. Mr. ASHBURY is a man of great wealth, and that is all there is of him. Why a constituency should turn out an eminent man for a rich dolt is not very clear, except upon the theory that ASHBURY is nearer the level of their own intellects than Prof. FAWCETT. Mr. BRIGHT's brother has been sent adrift at Manchester, and the borough of Westminster, which Mr. JOHN STUART MILL once represented, has returned two Conservatives. Mr. AYRTON, who, next to Mr. LOWE, was, perhaps, the most unpopular man in the late Parliament, has been beaten by a Conservative in the Tower Hamlets. Sir CHARLES DILKE has been re-elected at Chelsea, but his colleague, Sir HENRY HOARE, has been replaced by a Conservative. Swansea has returned the first genuine "working man" to Parliament in the person of Mr. BURT, the Secretary of the Miners' Union. The City of London has returned three Conservatives out of its four members—an amazing change. Baron LIONEL ROTHSCHILD has lost his seat for London. Only one member of the ROTHSCHILD family, instead of three, is now likely to sit in the new Parliament, and even this seat is not yet certain. Another still more significant fact is that the Conservatives have gained a seat in Glasgow, while their gains of one seat in two Scotch counties is almost equally remarkable. If the reaction have extended to Scotland also, the defeat of the Liberals is likely to be turned into a rout. The elections indicate a political revolution of no little importance, and although it has been foreseen by some observers, yet there are few who anticipated that it would have come quite so soon or reached quite so far. It is already rumored that Mr. GLADSTONE intends to improve on the precedent set by Mr. DISRAELI in 1868, and resign not only before the meeting of the new Parliament, but before the elections for it have been concluded. A further result of the contest may be the immediate withdrawal of Mr. GLADSTONE from public life—a step which he has long been very anxious to take, and which his present disappointment may lead him to determine upon at once.

GRANGERS IN POLITICS.

Some interest will naturally be felt in the sessions of the National Convention of the Patrons of Husbandry, in St. Louis, from the fact that it is the first meeting of this body since the order has attracted general attention. The Convention is, moreover, of consequence not only to the order itself, but to the country, for it will, doubtless, have a powerful effect in determining the future character of the organization. Thus far the patrons, who are, however, better known by the name of grangers, have not in a national capacity taken any other character than that given them at the foundation of their order. It remains to be seen whether the order is prepared to abandon its original purposes, and embark upon an active and distinctive political career. If this question is not fully determined by the convention now in session, it is at least probable that some indications will be given of the future policy of the order in this respect, and the result will be awaited with some anxiety by those Democrats who insist for selfish reasons that the grangers have from the first been a purely political body, to the extent that they propose to attain their objects through distinct political action, or by affiliations with one or the other of the existing parties.

At the moment when it is probable this important order has reached a decisive point in its career, all matters connected with it are of interest. It will be now remembered that, whatever may be its future, it has not in the past been a political organization. Quite recently the founder of the order has said that it was not established to fight monopolies and control political action, but was designed for the social and material improvement of the farmers, to instruct them in agriculture, and to promote economy and efficiency in their private affairs. There can be no doubt that these were originally the objects of the granges, and it was not until they had become powerful in numbers that any other objects were contemplated. It was natural and proper that the organization should be used outside of political action, to lighten the burdens of farmers by cheapening transportation, and in other ways diminishing the cost of disposing of produce. Much has already been done in this way, and much more is certain to be accomplished if the order is not destroyed by evil counsels.

It is one of the more recent and the strangest of Democratic delusions that the Republican Party is in deadly fear of the grangers in their political character. They have not yet had any such character; but if they had from the start declared that they intended in their organized capacity to seek their objects through the machinery of Government, the Republican Party would have cause to encourage rather than disheaten them. The objects they seek are such as the party has always been devoted to. The great majority of the grangers have always been earnest Republicans, and still have a hearty sympathy with the party to which they have been so long attached. This truth is made plain enough for even Democratic comprehension by the fact that in Iowa, where the grangers are strongest, the Republican Party suffered least in the Fall elections. It may be assumed, then, that if the grangers seek to use the machinery of either party to advance their special interests, they will use the Republican. If they decide upon independent political action, it is evident that the Democratic Party will not be helped. Whatever, then, may be the future policy of the grangers, the Democratic Party has much more cause to fear them than the Republican.

When the grangers come to consider whether they shall seek to establish themselves as a national political organization, there are various matters which we do not doubt will be taken into careful consideration. The isolated experiments in political action which have thus far been made do not seem to give much encouragement to a national venture. A national party must rest upon all classes, but the grangers' party could rest only upon one class. The grangers' order is a secret one, and as such it would enter politics, if at all. The experience of Know Nothingism is enough to prove that the American people will not long tolerate a secret political organization. To attempt to administer the State and National Governments for the benefit of a single interest would speedily end in the destruction of those trying the foolish experiment. These are only a few of the many reasons which lead to the conclusion that the grangers will not oblige their enemies and discourage their friends by entering into our politics as a distinctive body. There are many indications that the more influential of the grangers are aware of the dangers before their order in the course into which it has been drifting, and are seeking to lead it back to its original purpose.

Whatever the grangers may do, it is not probable that they will have any very extended, and least of all any permanent, effect upon our politics. They may, in the future, as they have in the past, disturb party lines in some of the States, and frighten some politicians by asking questions they are not prepared to answer. But in doing all this the grangers do not become a party. The demagogues who have crept into the order will never be convinced that powerful parties are created only by great national necessities, felt by the whole people. But the great body of the grangers are sensible men, who must know that to serve these demagogues is to ruin their organization. Thus far the controlling spirit of the order, as a whole, has sought to leave each member free from grange influence in his political action, and it is likely to be fostered rather than weakened by the National Convention now in session.

OBSTRUCTING COMMERCE.

The arguments for the increase of the head-money presented on behalf of the Commissioners of Emigration to the Joint Committee on Commerce and Navigation on Thursday evening are not of any practical value. Indeed, in offering them, Mr. LYNCH must have relied greatly on what he supposed to be the inexperience of some of his hearers. They are simply repetitions of the stereotyped statements, and, it may be added, the misstatements which the Commissioners periodically make whenever they want more money. The moment they find that they have spent more than their income justified, off they rush to Albany, and begin vociferously abusing the steam-ship companies. In addition to this artless expedient, which has not quite the freshness of the rose, Mr. LYNCH's argument may be summarized thus: The Commissioners of Emigration have not so much money as they want; the steam-ship companies have more money than they need; let us, therefore, go and take one or two hundred thousand dollars from the steam-ship companies. The justice and originality of this position are alike admirable. If Mr. LYNCH is not careful he will be elected to a shining place in the councils of the Communes.

The question must be looked at in the light of reason and justice. As between the Commissioners of Emigration and the steam-ship companies, considered as parties to the dispute, it does not concern us one iota whether the head-money is one dollar or ten dollars. But it does concern us greatly whether fresh obstacles are to be thrown in the way of the commerce of this port. Mr. LYNCH says the increase of the head-money will impose no such obstacle, and he poohpoohs the notion that the steam-ship companies will be driven by it to transfer their carrying trade to other ports. Well, that is his opinion, and as the opinion of a person of experience, it is entitled to respect. But Mr. LYNCH supports it by no facts, except the misstatement that the Inman Company, originally running to Philadelphia, transferred its trade to New-York, although at the former city there was no head-money, and at the latter there was. This is only partly true, in fact, and in inference altogether wrong. The line which was the original of the Inman, did start by running to Philadelphia, and of course failed there, as every similar venture, except the last one, has failed.

But Boston and Baltimore have always been, in this respect, on a different footing from Philadelphia, although Philadelphia too, if the success of her latest steam-ship line be any evidence, may one day be in a position to challenge New-York's commercial supremacy. Mr. LYNCH forgot to state that branch lines started to Boston and Baltimore, have all along been thriving, and are being steadily increased. The Cunard Line, for example, already owns six steamers to the former port, making weekly trips, and will soon increase the number to twelve, making trips semi-weekly. The North German Lloyds runs several steamers to Baltimore, and within a year proposes to double the number. They would certainly not do this if their emigrant passenger traffic, on which Mr. LYNCH tells us the companies chiefly depend, justified the addition. Nor would emigrants go to other ports, abandoning the undoubted advantages of the emigration establishment here, unless the Boston and Baltimore lines were enabled to offer them superior inducements, either in reduced fares or in increased comforts.

These deductions are self-evident to any practical mind, and the facts on which they rest are easily verified. It is advantageous for the steam-ship companies to come here. Nobody doubts it. If it were not, they would not come. And perhaps the facilities afforded by the Emigrant Commission are regarded as not the least among these advantages. Certainly, whatever obligations are due on this score our commercial community has never been slow to admit or to return. When, in 1872, it proposed to supersede the State Board by a Federal Bureau, one of the most efficient weapons used for its defeat was a protest by a committee of three of the Chamber of Commerce, at least one member of which was the representative of one of the largest and most influential steam-ship lines running to this port. Yet the passage of that bill, which fixed a capitation tax of one dollar, would have diminished their expenses on that item by one-third. It is, then, folly to say that opposition to the proposed measure arises only from avarice, or a spirit of factious hostility to the commission. It seems to us to be the natural and entirely justifiable resistance of business men to what they feel to be an unjust and unnecessary burden imposed upon their business. The advantages of New-York are offset by numerous drawbacks. Expenses exclusive of the head-money, in itself a comparatively small item, are here nearly double what they are at any other American port. Facilities for receiving and discharging cargo are notoriously inferior to those of either Boston or Baltimore. And yet, with these obstacles to contend against, they are told, at the beginning of a dull season that they must submit to a further exaction of somewhere between one and two hundred dollars, in order that the Commissioners of Emigration shall be spared the trouble of attending properly to their business.

We do not at all blame the companies for objecting to this measure. But we shall blame the Legislature very much if they grant it without the most careful consideration. The committee should not wait for or trust to representations from anybody, but examine the matter for themselves. Above all, they should do nothing until they have consulted the financial report of the present board, and satisfied themselves that they can give a good account of their stewardship. This is a matter of very much more moment than the hundred thousand dollars or so involved in it, for it involves also the fair dealing and the commercial interests of the people of this City and State.

GERMAN EMIGRATION.

German statesmen and philosophers are busy with problems, some of which are not easy to solve. Emigration is one of these. It has of late taken proportions that seem to be alarming the Fatherland. It has caused a drain on the adult portion of the population which has been the cause of great anxiety. Some reports before us show how genuine this anxiety is, and to what degree it is justified. In the year 1872, to which they principally have reference, a larger number of people left Germany for the United States than during any previous year. The total number may be set down at two hundred and fifteen thousand, and the movement has not abated since, but rather increased. Germany loses more men by emigration than by war or epidemics. It is a matter, therefore, which the Germans cannot look upon without concern, particularly when they reckon what it costs their country; and they are naturally desirous of penetrating its causes and discovering a remedy.

By drawing off a large number of able-bodied men, emigration drains Germany of a part of its riches. Every emigrant takes away with him a certain value in money, clothing, and implements. The value of what each man exports in this way may be roughly estimated at a hundred dollars. It follows that since there have come to this country since 1819 about two million five hundred thousand Germans, there have gone out of Germany during that period two hundred and fifty millions of dollars. This is a high figure, but the loss of work caused by emigration raises it still higher. The men who generally emigrate are of the strong and enterprising class. Their working power is a capital which enriches the country in which they settle. It increases its public wealth and prosperity, and at the same time suggests melancholy thoughts to German writers when they compare it with the condition of things at home.

This emigration is not an outlet to the excess of population, for it moves particularly from the least populated districts of Germany, and where the want of labor is greatest. Nor does it diminish the dangers of socialism. Peasants emigrate in larger numbers than mechanics, and by taking wife and children with them, they show that they have those feelings which are the most capable of protecting a man against the follies of revolution. This exodus of families alarms social and political economists, the more because the number of unmarried workmen in cities is increasing, not at all to the advantage of public morality.

Many causes have been assigned for this widespread and active evil. Some are most strange and absurd. It has been said, for example, that the German emigrates on account of the philosophical and cosmopolitan turn of his mind. This might have been the case with a few, in time past, when Germany was cut up into numberless petty principalities, and was, as a whole, politically powerless. A condition, painful to their pride, might have impelled many to emigrate, as did the Count of SCHLAUENDORF, who, without motive, left his castle in Silesia, rode alone to Paris, and lived there fifty years in solitude and obscurity. Before his death he had these expressive words engraved on his tomb: "Here lies a citizen who during seventy years has been looking for a fatherland." But cases of this kind are necessarily extremely exceptional.

The true causes seem to be of two kinds; some external, others inherent in the working of the social and political machinery of Germany. Among the first may be mentioned the powerful attraction of this free country, the invitations to come sent to individuals and families by relatives settled in America, the comparative facilities for travel, &c. To the internal causes belong all those accidents and events which suspend or interrupt work, political disturbances, economical embarrassments and war—war more than any other. War may please a few; to the largest number, to the body of the people, it is a curse. They know that taxes will be heavier, even if victory be theirs. When the battle din is over, there will be a harder fight for living, for earning bread, and keeping the family from starving. Such a prospect is not calculated to strengthen the ties which bind them to fatherland, and they emigrate. In the district annexed by Germany in 1866, the introduction of the Prussian military law has undoubtedly acted as a strong incentive to emigration. Another powerful cause may be found in a bad land system, which prevents a large number of people from becoming landowners. Being on that account deprived of a share in municipal administration, they have no public interests or duties—in fact nothing that attaches them to the soil. What wonder that they should seek another land, where they will not always work in vain, and where their hands will not always sow that others may reap?

A noticeable feature in the reports before us is the feeling of complacency with which German virtue is referred to. Speaking of the benefits derived by America from German immigration, the author of one of them says: "While the hand of our peasants clears and improves the land, German intellect is at work in cities, and perhaps America is indebted to this new element for the relief from many abuses through a culture of German science and of those German virtues—love of work and faithfulness." We hope our people are fully aware of the happy effects of an infusion of fresh German blood in their veins, and do not underrate the virtue of the fertilizing stream which everlastingly flows from the heart of the Fatherland.

OCCASIONAL WASHINGTON NOTES.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

THURSDAY, Feb. 5, 1874.

Prolonged absences in New-York and Philadelphia have utterly demoralized me mentally—taken from me both the will and the habit of writing; the inquiring mind and the receptive spirit necessary for the performance of my duty toward THE TIMES and its readers. The work of a Washington correspondent is, when faithfully performed, the most peculiar, particular, and absorbing of all literary work. I, at least cannot do ever so little of it, even, and feel like doing anything else. Congress has me. It is a clear case of possession. Unless I make my daily salaam to the spirits, "black spirits and white, red spirits and gray," around the two great cauldrons over yonder, I am ill at ease, and vexed and tormented, and can settle down to nothing. I am haunted with the fear that they will really say something fine or funny during my absence. They generally take that time. Again and again I have sworn off from this unsatisfactory and undignified business of dancing attendance on Congress and chronicling its sayings and doings, so often in themselves opposed to my primitive ideas of right and justice, of good morals and good manners; but again and again I backslide, and fall into the old habit from a sort of morbid craving for excitement, for it is no longer a zest. It is marvelous that these political topics and party issues can have such mastery over one who has no personal interest or ambition at stake—an unenfranchised spectator, a nobody, a woman! I began my literary life as a writer of verses and love stories. I studied human nature in its dramatic and sentimental aspects. There is little poetry or romance about Congress, though, doubtless, the most hardened politician among them may "have loved and lost," and held it as, on the whole, preferable to "never having loved at all;" and doubtless the most grave and reverend Senator may have "spooned" in his youth. Yet though the men themselves make slight appeal to one's poetic fancy or hero-worship, the topics they deal with have a wonderful, indescribable hold on one's mind—a powerful fascination, new every Congress and renewed every session. Here is the great manufactory of history; it is not the operations so much as the products that interest you, though every man thinks he is weaving his life into the varied and imperishable stuff. I would not be understood to say that my interest in Congress is purely political. I have my likings and admirations and loyal faiths, but no glamour of imagination invests them as a collective body.

Pecuniarily, the business of a Washington correspondent is not profitable for one fitted to do any other literary work. Do the best we can, the results are the most ephemeral productions in the literary market. Our topics are like fresh fish—will not bear keeping a day. News "of an hour's age doth hiss the speaker." The popular writer of magazine tales, poems, or essays is twice paid for his labor, for after the magazine come the book and a twelve months' immortality; but a Washington letter-writer, however clever, finds himself at the close of the session, with all his work, drifting off into oblivion—with all the pay spent, and nothing left but the memory of many hours of watching and waiting and toil, and a few hours of excitement, amusement, and agreeable social intercourse. But, after all, few of us regret the experience or count all as lost. We are like the philosophic countryman who took a drove of—well, swine, from Ohio to New-York on a speculation, and sold them for just enough to bring him out even in his accounts. "After all," he said, "I'm not sorry I undertook the job. I had the pleasure of their company all the way on, and that's something."

I must say that I became thoroughly disheartened by that long, quarrelsome discussion of the salary question. Politics, even in the height of the Credit Mobilier scandal, never seemed to me such "a dreadful trade." I felt like crying "A plague on both your Houses!" for in each House the contest seemed to me a long, disorderly scrub-race of demagogism. The truest men made the fewest professions—as they always do. Last Spring I had the audacity to censure some distinguished legislators for contriving and passing this ill-considered measure, and yet when, this Winter, I saw these same gentlemen striving, with what seemed to me a zeal more noisy than honest, to nullify their own act—doing "a disagreeable duty [illegible]

as I would like to honor the law-makers of our land. I could not respect their motives. To tell the truth, there have been times of late when Congress has seemed to me like a company of Marionettes, bowing and bobbing and somersaulting as they were worked by the creaking machinery of party or pulled by the visible wires of the press, or the new tow-strings of the Grange. At other times the noisy, ever-renewed discussion seemed to me like an interminable Chinese play, and the odd attitudes and startling acrobatic performances of some of the chief actors made up, I thought, a sort of entertainment more astonishing than elevating for the aspiring youth of our country. I was reminded of an absurd travesty in that delightful little book, *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*. "The young man" (say a correspondent from the rural districts) interviews "Father William," (a distinguished statesman,) thus:

"You are old, father William," the youngman said,
"And your hair has become very white;
And yet you incessantly stand on your head—
Do you think, at your age, it is right?"

"In my youth," the old man responded, "my son,
I feared it might injure the brain;
But now that I'm perfectly sure I have none,
Why, I do it again and again."

"You are old," said the youth, "as I mentioned before,
And have grown most uncommonly fat;
Yet you turned a back somersault in at the door,
Pray, what is the reason of that?"

"In my youth," said the sage, as he shook his gray locks,
"I kept all my limbs very supple
By the use of this ointment—one shilling the box—
Allow me to sell you a couple."

"You are old," said the youth, "and your jaws are too weak
For anything tougher than suet;
Yet you finished the goose, with the bones and the beak,
Pray, how did you manage to do it?"

"In my youth," said the grand sire, "I took to the law,
And argued each case with my wife,
And the muscular strength, which it gave to my jaw,
Has lasted the rest of my life."

"You are old," said the youth, "one would hardly suppose
That your eye was as steady as ever;
Yet you balanced an eel on the end of your nose—
What made you so awfully clever?"

"I have answered three questions, and that is enough,"
Said the *statesman*, "don't give yourself airs!
Do you think I can listen all day to such stuff?
Be off, or I'll kick you down stairs!"

This economy epidemic is food for laughter, and something more. Thrift "on the rampage" is having a mad, riotous run. It strikes first at the poor and helpless. A large proportion of the clerks (mostly women) of the Internal Revenue—a department in which the work is heavy and pressing—have been already dismissed. Attacks on every branch of the Government service are said to be impending. Congress having renounced its "salary-grab!" declares retrenchment the fashion, and decrees curtailment. Unfortunately, unlike the fox in the fable, it has the power to enforce its decree and to appease its chagrin by a general docking. I don't believe in such scrimping and shaving-down legislation. It is the old penny-wise and pound-foolish policy—and I don't believe the country is to be blinded by it to the real corruptions and larger waste at the capital. Why, the mere keeping up of the righteous tax on whisky and tobacco would have given to the Treasury all they will save by reducing the force in the departments and cutting down the army and navy appropriations ten times over.

I returned in time to hear the fine speech of Senator Carpenter on the Louisiana question. It almost cleared up that mighty muddle for me. I was amused by the passes between him and Senator Morton—by the coolness and adroitness of the one and the craft and pertinacity of the other. It really seemed at one time that Mr. Morton had entrapped his brilliant rival into condemning the course or denying the authority of the President. But Matthew was too wise or wary to be caught refusing tribute to Cæsar. He had his little coin ready in his pouch. By the way, I was startled by the revelation made by this Senator in regard to the Government stationery furnished to the reporters and letter-writers—now to be withheld. It was the first I had known of that excellent provision. I never know my privileges till too late. I have always been too late, except on one occasion—my first appearance on this stage of being. I think I should have preferred a later birthday, by a quarter of a century or so. But about that stationery: Is there no chance for a back-pay claim?

THE TOLEDO CITY BANK.

ALLEGED FRAUDS—ARREST OF A PROPRIETOR'S SON.

From a Special Correspondent.

TOLEDO, Feb. 5.—At the beginning of the financial panic, last Fall, the Toledo City Bank, Kraus & Smith, proprietors, failed, with liabilities amounting to nearly a million, and assets that will yield, it is said, about twenty-five per cent. of that amount. The bank was a savings institution, and a large majority of its depositors were Germans, and others of the middle class, upon whom the failure fell heavily. The County of Lucas was also a depositor to the extent of $80,000, and the city School Board suffered to the extent of its entire fund. Inasmuch as the county money was deposited there contrary to direct statutory provisions by the County Treasurer, a Republican, and candidate for re-election, the failure had a bad effect on the election, and resulted in the defeat of at least a portion of the Republican ticket. These facts all tended to make the matter one of unusual public interest, and several meetings were held to take means to investigate the affairs of the concern. The deposits were immense compared with the bank capital, and the meagreness of the assets created the impression that there was a screw loose somewhere. The firm were thrown into bankruptcy and their books given to an expert for examination, which has been and is now in progress. One of the leaks has just been discovered. Two days ago Mr. John Henry, the teller of the bank and adopted son of Wm. Kraus, was arrested, nominally for the embezzlement of $85. His case was brought before the Grand Jury and to-day he was indicted for the embezzlement of $15,000 and committed to jail in default of bail. He is reported to be quite wealthy, and his private property has all been attached by the assignee in bankruptcy. The embezzlements have extended through several years and were covered up by raising the amounts from the journal to the Teller's ledger.

THE ROUTE FROM THE OHIO VALLEY TO THE SEA-BOARD.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 6.—The Board of Engineers appointed by the United States Senate, consisting of General J. G. Barnard, Gen. Godfrey Weitzel, Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore, Col. William P. Craighill, and Lieut. Thomas Turtle, together with Benjamin H. Latrobe, of Baltimore, have been for two days in this city examining into the practicability of the central line from the Ohio River to the sea-board. Yesterday they made an excursion up the James River and Kanawha Canal, accompanied by Col. Carrington, the President, and Capt Harris, the Engineer of the canal. To-day the board were formally received by the Senate, and welcomed in a speech by Lieut. Gov. Withers. Senator-elect to the United States Senate, after which they were presented by Gov. Kemper, by whom they were cordially received and entertained. The board will leave to-night for Charleston, West Va., to continue the investigation.

CAN A WOMAN BE A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE?

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 6.—A question having been raised as to the legal right of a woman to hold the office of Justice of the Peace, the Governor and Council have called upon the Supreme Court for their opinion, first, as to whether the law [illegible]

THE DEATH PENALTY.

EXECUTION OF TWO MURDERERS YESTERDAY.

HISTORY OF THE CRIMES AND SKETCH OF THE CONDEMNED MEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 6.—Under a dull, leaden sky, with the snow falling fast, two citizens of Maryland were to-day strangled to death according to the forms of the law. They were young men, born of parents in humble circumstances, and at the time they committed the crimes for which they died on the scaffold, both were common laborers. Although they were indifferently educated, they had been reared in respectable families, and had such religious instruction as is common in church-going communities. Joseph W. Davis, executed at Westminster, was by far the most dangerous criminal of the two. He had been apprenticed to Abraham Lynn to learn the milling business, and had lived in his family about two years before he became of age. When his apprenticeship expired he left the mill and worked among the farmers for some months, and then rented a mill for himself, but never put it in operation. In the Spring of 1872 he came back to Mr. Lynn's and hired with him to work in his grist mill and saw mill. He was very intimate with the family, and sometimes assisted Mrs. Lynn with her work in the kitchen. For some months previous to this he had been paying particular attention to a young girl in the neighborhood, and it was commonly reported they were soon to be married. Only one difficulty stood in the way, and that was the lack of sufficient money to begin housekeeping. Davis knew Mr. Lynn had $800 with which he was about to make a payment on a house that he had bought, and that furnished the motive for the murder. On the day that the payment was to be made, April 7, 1872, Davis saw Mr. Lynn put the money in his pocket. They both went from the house to the mill. What occurred there will never be known, except so far as can be inferred from the circumstances. The account which Davis gives in his pretended confession is believed to be false. The theory set up by the prosecution was that Davis induced Lynn to lie down on the floor and look into a deep wheat bin which had a narrow opening, on the pretense that some part of the interior needed repairing, and while in that position struck him several blows on the head with an adze, knocking him into the bin. There were marks which seemed to show that Lynn had partially recovered from the effects of the first blow, and the murder was completed by punching his skull with a heavy crowbar as he tried to raise his head to the mouth of the bin. Davis then left the mill, mounted Mr. Lynn's horse, and rode to the village, two or three miles distant. He returned in the evening and went about his work as usual. Search was made for Mr. Lynn by his family, and his mangled body was found in the bin. The simple-minded country people who happened to be at the mill when the body was discovered said that he had accidentally fallen into the bin and killed himself. The same evening Davis took Mr. Lynn's horse and buggy, and went to see his intended wife. The circumstances which fastened the crime on Davis, and led to his conviction, need not be repeated. Twenty-two months intervened between the crime and its punishment. At the first trial, for some inexplicable reason, the jury failed to agree. The case was subsequently removed to an adjoining county, and he was convicted in September, 1872. From that time until the day before the execution, his counsel persistently labored to procure for him a new trial, first before the court in which Davis was convicted, then before the Court of Appeals, at one time importuning the Governor, at another trying to worry the Court of Appeals into a rehearing of argument upon certain law points, and finally memorializing the Legislature. In all this time there was not a single point raised which seemed to have the least merit, and the courts so decided. Through these intricate proceedings Davis watched his counsel with unfaltering faith in their final success.

During the trial the skull of the murdered man was brought to Hagerstown to be exhibited to the jury. Davis took advantage of this circumstance to frighten his superstitious fellow-prisoners. He told them that since the skull had been brought to town the ghost of Lynn was flitting about the jail. He tied strings to the inside shutters of the main hall and would startle the prisoners and the Wardens from their sleep by making them fly back and forward in a most unaccountable manner. These demonstrations were accompanied with lights flashing in his cell, and mysterious noises, which he made with a boot-jack. The Sheriff and his family were greatly alarmed at these performances, and they were firmly convinced they were produced by supernatural agencies. Davis kept up his bravado air until the final decision of the Court of Appeals took away the last hope. Then he became penitent, listened to the instructions of the minister who interested himself in the welfare of his soul, and two days before his execution received the holy communion. He was engaged in writing a confession for four or five weeks, but his chronic habit of falsifying crops out in almost every page. His repentance may have been sincere. For three nights before his execution he slept none, and his appetite entirely left him. He was continually changing his confession, denying something he had written, adding others which he pretended he had omitted, and leaving the whole in utter uncertainty and confusion. On his way to the scaffold he said that his statement that Lynn had called him a liar and cursed him before the murderous blows were struck, were not true.

A great crowd of country people gathered into Westminster this morning to see the execution. They collected around the jail two hours before the hour appointed for the final scene, and the wretched criminal, engaged at his devotions, was interrupted by the shouts of the impatient mob without. At the hour 12 M., the condemned, accompanied by two ministers, the Sheriff, and his assistants, and the reporters for the press, left his cell, and was led to the gallows, which was built in a conspicuous place so that all might see. He was nervous and trembled, but he was able to walk without being supported, and when he reached the platform he stood up with some firmness. A great many acquaintances in the crowd cried out, "How are you, Joe." He stepped forward, and, facing the great assembly, with feeble voice, made this stammering, incoherent speech:

"I have gathered before a large concourse. I've been brought here for the murder of Abraham Lynn, which I confess. I warn you, if you have in the world any ill feeling against any one, to pardon him. There is a large concourse gathered here to see me die. I have written a confession for my dear sister. I warn every young man, if tempted, not to submit. I have been brought here by being thrown into relations who did wrong. I have bring relation of life I bring, I close."

He had evidently prepared a speech, but with the dreadful noose hanging above his head, his address was a distressing failure. One of the ministers made a most impressive prayer; then the scaffold was cleared, and the condemned, in a white shroud, stood alone on the fatal trap, with a noose around his neck. The next moment the shroud and the death-cap were seen quivering below the platform, and the sentence of the law had been carried out. It was the general opinion of the crowd that Joe died "game."

ANOTHER EXECUTION.

William B. McCotter, who was hanged at Cambridge to-day, was a much less interesting criminal. He was not so great a rascal as Davis, and never would have committed a murder for money. Nineteen months ago he married a wife, but his domestic bliss was interrupted with frequent quarrels. During their periods of estrangements Mrs. McCotter would go to her father's house and remain there until her husband came to terms. He took a great dislike to his father-in-law and persuaded himself that if the old man was out of the way his wife would be more submissive. An idea got into his brain that the only way to get rid of Inslay, his wife's father, was to kill him, so one morning McCotter concealed himself in a thicket near the road by which the old man went to his work, and when he came along the brutal son-in-law beat him to death with a heavy club. The body was found soon afterward, and McCotter was immediately suspected of being the murderer. He was arrested, tried, and convicted, although the evidence against him was entirely circumstantial. No effort was made to set aside the verdict by an appeal to a higher court, but nearly all the prominent citizens of Cambridge united in a petition to the Governor to commute his sentence to imprisonment for life. This the Governor refused to do, principally because they could give no reason why it ought to be done. When McCotter learned that there was no hope for executive clemency, he made a confession, and this was followed by a different version of the murder every day until death cut short his falsehoods. In his first attempts to save his life, he accused his wife of infidelity, but as the shadow of death descended upon him, he took this back and gave the following as his true confession:

"All I know is this: I met Mr. Robert Inslay on Saturday morning, Sept. 6, as I was going to work. How many times I struck him I don't know, but I do know that I and I alone killed him."

On the day preceding the execution McCotter expressed a desire to see the scaffold that had been erected. He was taken out by the Sheriff and allowed to stand on the trap and test its strength. Two clergymen were with him, and he distressed them greatly with his levity and jesting. He expressed some doubt as to whether they had the nerve to witness the execution. McCotter spent his last night with his spiritual advisers and listened attentively to their instructions. At midnight he ate a hearty supper, and then laid down to a troubled, fitful sleep. At 2 o'clock prayer was offered, and then he took a notion that he could sleep if Rev. Mr. Baller would allow him to lay his head on his arm. The unhappy wretch felt some sense of security while resting his head on the arm of a good man, and he slept for two or three hours. At 5 o'clock he arose and wrote a letter to his wife.

Five thousand people came to the little town of Cambridge to see McCotter executed. Some left their homes on the previous day, and walked forty miles in order to be present in time. There was a great deal of drinking at the taverns, and some fighting and disorder. At 11:30 o'clock the Sheriff entered McCotter's cell, and told him to prepare for the last scene. He received the notice with composure. While the Sheriff was tying his hands, he said: "Tie me tight, so that I can't defend myself." The death-warrant was next read and a drink of whisky was offered the prisoner, but he declined taking it unless his friends deemed it necessary. He walked firmly to the scaffold without any stimulant. As the procession moved from the jail, the ministers sang, "Jesus, savior of my soul, let me to thy bosom fly." On the scaffold a prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Baller, in which McCotter joined. Then, turning to the crowd, he said: "I am the man who killed Robert Inslay—Jesus is in my soul." A mixing up of confession and rejoicing, which showed that his mind was wandering. Sheriff Hurlock adjusted the rope, and when the poor man felt the weight of the noose, he breathed out the humble, penitent prayer: "God have mercy on my soul." The spectacle was soon over. In five minutes from the time the trap fell, McCotter was pronounced dead by the physician in attendance, and in fifteen minutes his body was taken down and delivered to his heart-broken father for burial.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

Mr. Max Strakosch announces that his final season of Italian opera this year will be entered upon on Friday, Feb. 20. It is to extend over a period of six weeks, and will include the first representation on the Italian stage of the United States of Wagner's "Lohengrin." Mme. Nilsson is to sing *Elsa*, and Signor Campanini, *Lohengrin*; *Ortrud* is assigned to Miss Cary. "Lohengrin" will be performed with new scenery and dresses purchased expressly for the production of the work in this country. When we add that the répertoire will also include "Aida," and that the well-known operas in which Mme. Nilsson has been already admired are to be done anew for the last performances in America of that popular artist, it will be conceded that the admirers *temporis acti*, as well as the friends of the new dispensation in music, have cause to rejoice. The sale of boxes and seats for the eighteen nights will be commenced on Thursday next, at the box-office of the Academy. The opera to be given on Feb. 20 will be "Lucia," with Mme. Nilsson, M. Capoul, and M. Maurel—who will be heard for the first time as *Enrico*.

TO-DAY'S THOMAS CONCERT.

Mr. Theodore Thomas' third grand matinée concert at Steinway Hall takes place to-day. We subjoin the programme—one of unusual variety and sterling excellence:

Overture, "Consecration of the House" ...... Beethoven
Recitative, "And God Said Let the Waters," / Aria, "Rolling in foaming billows" } Creation ... Haydn
Mr. Myron W. Whitney.
Fantaisie on Slavonic Airs ...... Vieuxtemps
Mr. B. Listemann.
Andante / Finale } Symphony in C ...... Schubert

INTERMISSION.

Vorspiel, "Lohengrin" ...... Wagner
Song, "The Two Grenadiers" ...... Schumann
Mr. Myron W. Whitney.
Waltz, "On the Beautiful Blue Danube" ...... Strauss
a, Traeumerei / b, "Amaryllis," air composed by Louis XIII } by request. Schumann / Ghys
"Rhapsodie Hongroise," No. 2 ...... Liszt

MR. DALY AND M. BELOT.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis* newspaper recently printed a letter from Mr. Adolphe Bélot, making known that he had entered into no arrangements for the representation in New-York of his play of "Parricide," and that Mr. Daly, in purchasing the piece, had been imposed upon, the manuscript sold him being an unauthorized version, and differing in many respects from the original work. M. Bélot also wrote to Mr. Daly in the same sense; in a letter printed in Thursday's *Courrier*, the manager of the Fifth Avenue Theatre answers both communications. The points of Mr. Daly's letter may be summed up as follows: The writer, in the first place, says he received an English version of "Parricide," and remarks that he could hardly ask the holders of similar articles presented to him questions as to the means resorted to to obtain them. Then Mr. Daly condemns the action of the French dramatists who insist upon being paid for their productions before the foreign manager is allowed to even read them. Mr. Daly declares that he has paid liberally for many plays thus bought, but wisely objects to the unbusiness-like conditions of sale. Next, the American adapter claims for himself a fair share of remuneration and credit: "to fit the choicest of your works for our stage, uncommon labor and tact," in his opinion, "are needed." Mr. Daly concludes his letter with the recommendation that the Society of French Dramatic Authors appoint an agent in New-York—a lawyer, and not a *littérateur*—to whom copies of new plays shall be intrusted, that they may be perused by managers in the United States and paid for, after performance, at fixed rates.

BRIEF MENTION.

The last rehearsal but one for next Saturday's Philharmonic concert occurred yesterday. Bristow's "Arcadian" symphony was the principal orchestral number of the programme; and M. Wieniawski is to be the soloist at the concert.... The French performance in aid of the family of the late M. Edgard may be attended this evening at the Lyceum Theatre.... The Brooklyn Philharmonic concert will be given at the Academy this evening, M. Maurel being the soloist.

A DISASTROUS EXPLOSION.

Shortly before 7 o'clock, yesterday evening, an explosion of some chemicals occurred on the third floor of the five-story brick building No. 176 William street, which, with the fourth floor, was occupied by John Rudolphe, wholesale druggist. The fire caused by the explosion spread so rapidly, owing to the combustible nature of the materials stored in the place, and the danger to the surrounding buildings became so imminent, that District Engineer Monroe at once sent out a second alarm, which brought Chief Bates and the reserve force of the department to the scene. By great exertion on the part of the firemen, the adjoining buildings were saved from destruction. The third and fourth floors were completely gutted, and Mr. Rudolphe loses $7,000 on stock insured. Messrs. Tilden & Co., chemists, occupying the basement and first floor, lost $3,000 on stock; Messrs. Nagle & Warren, leather dealers, occupying the second floor, lost $3,000 on stock; insured. The building, owned by the Lorrillard Estate, was damaged $2,500; insured.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY.

The Relief Committee of the German Immigrant Society during the past month expended $2,304 in aid of German immigrants in poor circumstances. The number of German immigrants landed at this port during the past month amounted to 1,195—1,671 less than during the first month of last year, when 2,973 Germans arrived at Castle Garden. From the Emperor of Germany the society has received through the German Consul General a donation of $500 in gold.

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.

THE CONTEST FOR THE SENATORSHIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Thursday, Feb. 5, 1874.

The Democratic organs in Connecticut have been considerably disturbed over the political revelations made in THE TIMES correspondence concerning the combinations which are to be made over the United States Senatorship. Without making any direct denial of the facts alleged, they appear to be very anxious to divert attention from the whole Senatorial question, and are especially desirous that Hon. Wm. H. Barnum should not, while the State campaign is pending, be regared as a candidate. But all their efforts in this direction will avail nothing, since the fact is unquestionably that, if the Legislature shall be Democratic, Mr. Barnum will surely bring a powerful influence to bear to secure the prize he covets. At the State Convention in New-Haven on Tuesday delegates from the western part of the State very generally took the occasion to "feel" gently of the party pulse elsewhere on this subject, and, in some cases, indulged in very positive language as to the chances of their favorite candidate. But the only hope of Barnum, or of any other candidate, is to become fortified in advance by liberally aiding the party through its extremity in the State canvass, and the candidate who comes forward and takes upon himself the principal burden will have won more than one-half the battle. The composition of the State Central Committee is decidedly in the Barnum interest. Hon. Wm. W. Eaton, of this city, who has for years been looked upon as the coming man whenever an opportunity to reward him for zealous party service should occur, has scarcely any following upon the committee. Even the member of the committee from the Hartford district is not favorably disposed toward him. Another member from this part of the State, who less than a year and a half ago would have done almost anything to forward his chances, is now one of his most earnest opponents. It sounds strange to hear some of these men say to-day that "Eaton is a first-rate man for the Democratic Party in adversity, but he cannot stand prosperity," considering all he has done in trying days for the party. But it is claimed as a new discovery; the point being that he demonstrated his failings as Speaker of the House last year by a lack of conciliatory policy, and was even offensive to some who had always been his best friends. He may be considered now to have lost his hold on the Senatorship, though he will have it in his power, possibly, to embarrass somewhat the movements of those who will surely conspire against him. Since his position in the canvass is becoming so well understood, I hear it said that Hon. Richard D. Hubbard will allow his name to be used. Besides these and Mr. Barnum, (and Mr. Wheeler, of Bridgeport, who will run only by Barnum's consent,) there will be two possible candidates from New-Haven—Ex-Gov. English and Gov. Ingersoll. Mr. English is the only aspiring Democrat in that part of the State who is able to give the party moneyed assistance. All the money power lies with him and with the Barnum-Wheeler combination. If the so-called "Liberal" Republicans can secure a balance of power, they will be urged to present the name of Ex-United States Senator Lafayette S. Foster, now on the Supreme Bench of the State, and this contingency probably escaped the notice of the New-Haven *Register*, the other day, when it advocated the nomination of "Liberals" for seats in the Legislature.

While on this subject, let me direct attention to the location of the Democratic strength of the State, which will show where the advantage lies geographically. If the Legislature is Democratic it will be so substantially on a representation from localities which gave the party a majority of twenty-one in the last House. Taking that representation as a basis, the most careless observer cannot fail to see the great advantage which Mr. Barnum possesses to start with. His Congressional District, the Fourth, which he now pretends to represent, comprises Litchfield and Fairfield Counties, and these counties sent Democratic members last year as follows:

Litchfield County	27	
Fairfield County	26	
Total		53

The whole Democratic membership of the House was 130, the rest of the State, by Congressional Districts, contributing as follows:

Hartford County	24	
Pollard County	10	34
New-Haven County	18	
Middlesex County	8	26
New-London County	12	
Windham County	5	17

Mr. Barnum will carry his own district solidly. Mr. English could not hope to secure, if contesting with Barnum and the rest, more than one-half of the Second District, and he would probably get a few scattering votes in New-London and Windham Counties. Mr. Eaton, if unopposed by any candidate from this locality, could not carry more than two-thirds of Hartford and Tolland Counties. As between these candidates, then, a division of the whole vote would be, according to a reasonable estimate, about as follows:

Barnum (Litchfield and Fairfield)	53	
Scattering	19	72
Eaton (Hartford and Tolland)	25	
Scattering	15	40
English (New-Haven and Middlesex)	13	
Scattering	5	18
Total		130

With the Legislature Democratic and Mr. Barnum running (which is as near a fixed fact as anything can be) there can be no doubt of the result. Now, the thing to be done by the Democrats is to secure the Legislature, and this is to be attempted by a use of money more lavishly bestowed than ever before known in Connecticut campaigns. Much money has been spent here, I know, when wealthy candidates have been running, but the present occasion is the most desperate one the Democracy have encountered. Isaac Toucey was the last man elected by that party, on a straight party issue, to the United States Senate, and the long bridge of years which intervenes from that most interesting event makes a prospect of success now seem worthy of almost any sacrifice. The honest people of the State want to understand at the outset that they have got a desperate and unscrupulous party to deal with, and that only by their undivided and most vigorous exertions can the calamity of Wm. H. Barnum in the Senate be avoided. The true, earnest voters in every town should combine against this assault upon the integrity of the State, and thus aid in securing a legislative body that will choose a Senator who shall be worthy of the intelligence of the Commonwealth and every way above suspicion.

THE BROOKLYN TRUANT HOME INVESTIGATION.

The committee of the Board of Aldermen appointed to investigate the charges preferred against Chas. Demorest, Superintendent of the Truants' Home, held another meeting last evening in the City Hall. The first witness called was City Treasurer Cunningham, who testified that he was Chairman of the Truant Home Committee in 1867, and that during that year, the supplies being bought in open market, the home cost less by $5,000 to maintain than the year before. Elisha B. Morrell testified that he had furnished whisky, brandy, and cigars to the home, which were paid for as sugar, coffee, &c. The liquors and cigars were used by city officials and Aldermen when they went there. The witness had seen the officials alluded to use them. John Mendler, formerly a watchman at the home, testified that Mr. Demorest kept two trotting horses, and fed them at the expense of the city. Ex-Alderman John Cashow, who was Chairman of the Truant Home Committee during 1866, testified that he had not given orders for whisky, as sworn to by Mr. Morrell. At the conclusion of Mr. Cashow's testimony the committee adjourned.

THE SEPARATION OF ASHES AND GARBAGE.

At the meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday, Commissioner Duryee, who had been appointed a special committee to take into consideration and report to the board a plan for the separation of ashes and garbage collected by the carts of the Street-cleaning Bureau, reported that it was entirely feasible, and recommended that the board advertise for proposals to remove ashes and garbage from the City. Commissioner Charlick offered a resolution instructing the Chief Clerk to prepare and present to the board copies of advertisements for sealed proposals for the removal of garbage, &c., from the City. This resolution was adopted.

A GALLANT OFFICER.

While Officer John O'Brien, of the River Police, was riding on car No. 97 of the Second Avenue Railroad, near Thirty-third street, yesterday evening, he saw a noted young negro thief named James Johnson attempting to rob a minister who was in the car. Not having sufficient grounds on which to arrest the negro, Officer O'Brien ordered him to leave the car. The ruffian drew a slung-shot, and before jumping from the car struck the officer a fearful blow on the head, laying open the scalp for several inches. Though stunned by the force of the blow, Officer O'Brien drew his revolver and gave chase. After chasing the negro for two blocks, he caught him, and placing his revolver at his head, succeeded in bringing him to the Twenty-first Precinct Station-house, where he was locked up. Johnson will be arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court to-day.

LECTURE BY PROF. E. S. MORSE ON "LOCOMOTION."

Prof. E. S. Morse delivered an interesting lecture in the members' course of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Association Hall, last evening, on "Natural History and the Power of Locomotion in Animals." He commenced by stating that there were some four or five thousand different species of animals, and that it seemed almost impossible to present an intelligent sketch of so large a subject within the limits of a single lecture. But in nature there were great groups of animals so distinctly marked out by certain features which indicated the species to which they belonged, that when one of this species was described a fair idea could be formed of all others of the same class. They heard, no doubt, that there were creatures commencing low down in the scale of animal life, and running up until they culminated in man. But that was not so. In some of these classifications of animals the lines of distinction were more clearly defined than in others, but in no class were these characteristic features so marked as in birds. It was by means of these general outlines of species that the naturalist was able to people past ages from the hard bone and fragments of shells stored up in the rocks. It should not, however, be understood that such men as Cuvier and Agassiz had restored the perfect outline of each species, but gave rather a general sketch of the order to which it belonged. If the fragments were sufficient to indicate the whole shoulder-blade, still it could not be ascertained from this whether it belonged to the lion or the tiger. To illustrate the manner in which geologists restored the animals from fragments of their bones he sketched on the board a single rail of a chair, and said that when any person found such a piece of wood on the street he knew at once to what it belonged. He then alluded to the fact that man was the highest order in nature, and that the lower we went down in the scale the more general the outlines of each species became, and as we ascended the classification became more and more distinct. After sketching the progress of animal life upward from the jolly fish and pointing out the mistake into which Hugo had fallen when describing the properties of the paulpe and polype species by confounding the one with the other, and entering into a description of the various grades of fishes, including lobsters, crabs, shrimps, and cuttle-fish, and their powers of locomotion, he passed on to the insect tribe. The wing of a bee made 490 vibrations in a second. This was ascertained in the same manner in which the waves of sound were calculated. The lowest note in a piano vibrated so slowly that the ear could almost hear each wave of sound. The velocity with which the wing of an insect moved might be ascertained by finding the corresponding note on a stringed instrument. He next referred to the great strength which the beetle insect possessed in being able to push a weight several hundred times its own, and said that if the horse possessed the same powers of locomotion he could draw after him fifty-two tons, and if he could move as far with a single bound as this insect he would be able to jump over a mile of the country at each leap. Prof. Morse came then to the feathered race, and said a child five years of age could distinguish birds at a glance, this species being so distinctly marked—always standing upon two legs, always having two wings, and always laying eggs. He next traced a resemblance in the bones and formation of a bird, a horse, and other animals to those in man, in a manner which elicited the warmest manifestations of applause, and after describing the characteristic features of quadrupeds, reptiles, and other species of animals, he concluded by indorsing the assertion of the late Professor Agassiz that, while a resemblance of man could be found in almost all the other species, yet he alone stood out boldly preeminent, as a distinct and superior order of being, gifted with the superior faculty of reason, and capable of nobler and higher aspirations than could be traced in any other order of animal life.

SESSION OF THE PACIFIC MAIL DIRECTORS.

The Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company held a session yesterday afternoon, and will hold to-day a meeting of importance. The subject at present of prominent moment in the deliberations of the Directors, is the success of the attempts being made by them to obtain a subsidy from the Government of Japan. A commissioner was sent out by the company some time ago to negotiate the matter. The extent of his success is alleged to be that the Japanese Government have expressed a willingness to grant a subsidy equal to that given by the United States. Rufus Hatch and Russel Sage admitted yesterday the truth in reference to the negotiations with the Japanese Government, but declined to state how far the project had progressed.

THE NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the New-York Bible Society was held at the Bible House on Thursday evening, Feb. 5, the President, Mr. A. L. Edwards, in the chair. The various standing committees reported as follows: That during the month of January 3,272 families, residing in the Fourth, Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first Wards, were visited and 647 Bibles or Testaments distributed among them by gift or sale. One hundred and sixty-three vessels lying in the harbor were supplied with 2,383 Bibles or Testaments in different languages, and 510 Bibles or Testaments were distributed among the emigrants landed at Castle Garden.

THE TRADE STRIKERS.

The cap makers, blockers, and cutters, whose strike still continues, now propose to start a co-operative manufactoring establishment, to employ those on strike at the advanced rate of wages. It is calculated that this measure will bring the manufacturers to terms. The co-operative concern is to be started on shares, to be issued to those men belonging to the organization who are possessed of money. It was stated that the strike in one of the leading cigar manufacturing establishments in the Bowery was renewed yesterday, owing to some misunderstanding resulting from the discharge of some men.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Cattle quiet and weak. Receipts, 1,300 head; sales of fair to good Native Steers, at $4 60@$5; choice, $5 25@$5 50; fair to good Texans, $3 50@$4 37½; shipments, 2,000 head. Hogs—Receipts, 19,000; quality still poor; very few really good offering, and prices for such steady at $5 60@$5 85 for good to choice; $5 90@$6 for Extra; common dull at $5@$5 40; shipments, 7,500. Sheep active and higher; receipts, 1,200; quality of offerings very good; sales at $4 87½@$6; shipments, 2,000.

THE BREWERS' AND MALTSTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

The annual statement of this sterling fire insurance company has been published. It will be remembered that it went through the Chicago and Boston fires with a loss of $125,000, every cent of which was paid from its earnings, and the stockholders escaped the assessment epidemic of the time. The managers, therefore, do not hesitate to pass a dividend now, since by doing so the company will be strengthened for future work and better profits. The statement shows that the assets on the last day of 1873 amounted to $293,576; and the liabilities, including capital stock, $212,500, leaving a surplus of $81,076. After deducting from this amount a sufficient sum to reinsure the outstanding risks, as required by the Insurance Department of the State, a balance of $10,461 is shown. In other words, after the payment of every liability, the company has a full capital of $200,000 as originally subscribed, and in addition a divisible surplus of $10,461. The Directors have decided that it is best for the interests of all concerned to set aside this surplus for the building up of the company's solidity. This evinces the right spirit, and will be appreciated by the insuring public, who applaud every movement of companies to make indemnity more certain.—*Spectator.*

STRENGTHEN THE BREATHING ORGANS with Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, and they will throw off a dangerous cough or cold in forty-eight hours.

Malignant sores, virulent eruptions, piles, and the inflammations caused by cuts, bruises, and burns, immediately controlled by Carbolic Salve.

The intense agony of toothache is annihilated in a moment by Dr. Townsley's Toothache Anodyne. JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & Co., No. 8 College place. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

A Long Journey.

"I would go a thousand miles to have teeth extracted as it is done at Dr. COLTON's, in the Cooper Institute." So wrote a patient who had twelve extracted.—*Advertisement.*

A TRUSTY CURE FOR COLDS—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—*Advertisement.*

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Don't Cough and Wheeze, Annoying Everybody in church and elsewhere, but use GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and be well.

We would Say to Every Mother who has a suffering child, go at once and procure a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the little one immediately, will allay all pain, soften the gums, reduces inflammation, regulates the bowels, and cures wind colic. By relieving the child from pain it allows it quiet, natural sleep, and comforts the mother.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for Pulmonary and Asthmatic Disorders, have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

Chocolat Menier for Breakfast. Defies all honest competition. Awarded medal, Vienna Exhibition. Sold by all grocers, druggists and confectioners. Depot, No. 45 Beaver st. Chocolat Menier for luncheon.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

CRANE—MONELL.—At Little Falls, N. J., on the 5th inst. by Rev. J. C. Cruikshank, MARCUS M. CRANE, of Boonton, to MARY F., only daughter of Hon. William M. Monell.

GODWIN—HANFORD.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 4, 1874, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D., RICHARD JAMES GODWIN, of Brooklyn, to ANNA AUGUSTA, daughter of Philander Hanford, Esq., of this City.

KIMBALL—HILDRETH.—At Cambridge, Mass., on Wednesday, Feb. 4, by Rev. James Reed, CAROLINE F. HILDRETH, daughter of Mr. A. E. Hildreth, of Cambridge, to ALFRED R. KIMBALL, of New-York City. No cards.

VOORHEES—CHITTENDEN.—In Syracuse, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb 4, by Rev. H. R. Lockwood, THEODORE VOORHEES, of New-York, to MINNIE, daughter of the late Harlow W. Chittenden, of Syracuse.

DIED.

BROOKS.—In this City, Wednesday, Feb. 4, CATHERINE A., wife of Daniel H. Brooks.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant square, Saturday morning, Feb. 7, at 10 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

CALKIN.—On Friday, the 6th inst., MARY VIOLETTA, only daughter of Hervey C. and Violetta A. Calkin, aged 7 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 116 East 70th st., on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 1:30.

DUNCAN.—On Thursday, Feb. 5, 1874, FLEMING DUNCAN, aged 81 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to the funeral services at his late residence, No. 86 4th st., Williamsburg, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

HOPSON.—At Annandale, N. Y., Friday, Feb. 6, of inflammation of the lungs, following measles, EDWARD MANSFIELD, second son of Rev. Geo. B. and Mary W. Hopson, aged 3 years, 8 months, and 6 days.

The funeral services will be held in the Chapel of St. Stephen's College, Annandale, Monday Feb. 9, at 3 P. M.

JONES.—On Thursday, Feb. 5, after a short illness, JOHN J. JONES.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice, on Sunday, Feb. 8, at 1 o'clock, from No. 28 Gouverneur st. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

McMANUS.—At No. 6 Neilson place, this City, REBECCA McMANUS, a native of Beragh, County Tyrone, Ireland, in the 23d year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

MUNDY.—At Port Chester, N. Y., on Friday, Feb. 6, WILLIE, only son of Rev. E. F. and A. C. Mundy, in the 5th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Presbyterian Church, Port Chester, N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 9, at 2:30 o'clock. Interment at Metuchin, N. J., on Tuesday.

RICHARDS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 4, GEORGE O., son of Charles L. and Jane P. Richards, in the 22d year of his age.

Funeral on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, from No. 8 West 39th st. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn on the 2:30 train. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

SMITH.—At Newtown, Long Island, on 5th inst., SARAH EDNA, daughter of Edward R. Smith, aged 3 years and 6 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 7th inst., from the residence of her father, Clermont terrace, Newtown. Trains leave foot of East 34th st. at 11:45 A. M. and 12:15 P. M., by Flushing and North-side and Long Island Railroads.

VAN ALEN.—On Wednesday, Feb. 4, JAMES J. VAN ALEN, in the 86th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence at Fort Washington, on Saturday next, at 1:30 P. M. The Hudson River Railroad train will leave 30th st. at 1 P. M., returning at 2:30 P. M.

YOUNG.—In Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 5, 1874, HARRY, youngest son of W. J. and M. B. Young, aged 7 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 265 Bellville av., on Saturday, 7th inst., at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Trains leave Barclay Street Ferry, Morris and Essex Railroad, at 8:50 and 9:10.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW-YORK PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CITY MISSION SOCIETY.

The Treasurer reports the following sums, received from Dec. 15, 1873, to Jan. 17, 1874:

FOR THE GENERAL WORK.—A. T. G., $1; R. S. Satterlee, $5; Dr. F. LeRoy Satterlee, $5; E. W. Walgrove, $10; W. M., $3; W. A. F., $5; G. Banyer, $20; L. H. Pignolet, $5; collection in Zion Church, cash, $86 54; Pledges, D. Clarkson, $100; Mrs. A. B. Embury, $5; Mrs. D. Butterfield, $25; Miss T. Bergh Brown, $25; H. A. C., (yearly,) $10; Howard Potter, $50; George R. Schieffelin, $100; Mrs. Gerry, $25; J. T. Potter, $1; Townsend Underhill, $5; Richard S. Clark, $30; Mrs. John Watson, $10; C. M. Congreve, $10; St. Michael's Church Sunday-school class "M," $5 30; Ernest Ratzmann's box, 58 cents; St. Michael's Church Sunday-school boxes, $3 73; Mrs. A. Vanderpoel, $100; R. M. Blatchford, $10; Mrs. H. D. Wyman, $100; collection at Church of the Incarnation, $347 44; Sidney Webster, $50; James L. Morris, $10; Miss E. C. Morris, $5; Mrs. C. A. D., $2; Mrs. James Neeves, $5; Dr. Edward Delafield, $20; Miss M. E. Prime, $10; Philip G. Weaver, $10; W. R. T. J., $5; Church of the Holy Communion, $200; James L. Bogert, $20; H. K. Bogert, $20; Dr. George G. Wheelock, $15; John M. Scott, $5; H. McLean, $1; Mrs. Nicholas Ludlum, $50; F. H., $1; Daniel B. Whitlock, $5; Mrs. F. W. Coggill, $10; Miss Julia A. Low, $30; John D. Jones, $50; Stewart Brown, $100.

FOR ST. BARNABAS HOUSE—Sister Ellen, $60; R. S. Satterlee, $5; collection in Zion Church, cash, "for the children," $10; Mrs. T. C. Campbell, $5; Carlos Cobb, $25; R. W. Aborn, $5; Mrs. Round, $5; Mrs. Gerry, $25; Richard T. Clark, $10; Walton H. Peckham, $25; Miss Cordelia Martin, $5; St. Thomas' Church Sunday-school, "for poor children," $58; St. Michael's Church, Christmas offerings, Sunday-school, Class D, $5 43; Class K, $1 34; Miss Cleaveland, $10; A Friend, "for cases of actual need," $20; St. Thomas' Church, Bethel, Conn., (per Rev. E. C. Patteson,) "for poor children," $10; Miss N., of Connecticut, $5; Mrs. J. J. Astor, $50; Mrs. Daniel Le Roy, $10; Mrs. G. M. Wright, New-Milford, Conn., $10; Mrs. R. M. Harrison, $5; St. Michael's Church Sunday-school boxes, $6 65; J. L. R., Newburg, $10; The Misses McLeod, $5; N. P. Bailey, $25; Church of the Incarnation, $50; Mrs. H. C. Von Post, "to feed the men," $10; Mrs. A. Vanderpoel, $25; James Neeves, $5; Mrs. James L. Morris, $10; Miss E. C. Morris, $5; Mrs. Elizabeth Grafton, $100; H. C. Overing, $25; "No Name," $6; A Friend, $10; John P. Peters, $5; James L. Bogert, $20; Stewart Brown, $100; Mrs. Nicholas Ludlum, $50; J. J. Astor, $250; Robert Ray, $25; Mrs. J. I. Coddington, $10; Miss Julia A. Low, $20; Mrs. F. W. Coggill, $10; Miss A. L. Cheeseman, $5; Mrs. M. A. Grosvenor, $25; E. H. Dougherty, $10; Mrs. W. C. Dougherty, $10.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Feb. 7, 1874, will close at this office, as follows: On TUESDAY at 4:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 5 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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EIGHTEENTH WARD COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM, No. 200 East 19th st.—Meeting SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 8 P. M.

F. P. MARBURY, President.
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THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The proposed legal sale at the Exchange, yesterday, Friday, Feb. 6, by Wm. Kennelly, of the premises known as No. 85 Norfolk street and No. 30 Delancey street, situate on the north-west corner of the streets named, was adjourned to Friday of next week, the 13th inst. In reference to the other legal sale noticed for the day, of the house and lot No. 331 West Twenty-third street, B. P. Fairchild, auctioneer, nothing was done, the Referee in charge of the auction not putting in an appearance.

To-day at the Exchange, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, D. M. Seaman will offer at auction a house and lot on Second avenue, west side, 67.11 feet north of Thirty-sixth street.

Among the sales projected for next week, a full list of which will, as usual, appear on Monday, special attention is called to the auction to be held on Tuesday, A. H. Muller & Son auctioneers, at which, by order of executors, very valuable property on Thirteenth avenue, Vestry, West, and Jane streets, will be offered; also, a bulkhead on Thirteenth avenue, North River. A. H. Nicolay & Co. will also hold an important auction on the same day; desirable lots on One Hundred and Forty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-seventh streets will be sold; and in Brooklyn, on the same day, Jere. Johnson, Jr., will sell three houses and lots located in Williamsburg.

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21st st., No. 468, West, n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x98.8 ... 20,000
22d st., No. 308, West, s. s., 120 ft. w. of 8th av., 20x98.9 ... 13,000
28d st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x98.9 ... 10,500
29th st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 4th av., 20x98.9 ... 27,000
72d st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x98.9 ... 25,000
96th st., n. s., 176.6 ft. w. of Lexington av., 24.3 x98.9 ... 4,000
127th st., s. s., 166.3 ft. w. of 5th av., 18.9x 99.11 ... 18,000
144th st., n. e. corner of Whitlock av., 75x100; Springhurst ... 1,035
146th st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Leggett av., 100x 100; Springhurst ... 1,470
Lexington av., e. s., 60.5 ft. s. of 53d st., 20x80 ... 16,750
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6th av., s. w. corner of 42d st., thence s. 104.8 ft., thence n. w. 30.2 ft. to point where centre line of block between 41st and 42d sts. intersects centre line of old Steuben st., thence w. along centre line of block 75.2 ft., thence n. 14.9 to centre line old Steuben st., thence n. w. along said line 176.4 ft., thence n. e. 50.8 ft. to 42d st. at point 269.9 ft. w. of 4th av., thence e. along st. 269.9 ft ... 312,000
9th av., No. 361, w. s., 56.9 ft. n. of 29d st., 24 x60 ... 53,000
11th av., w. s., 72.2 ft. n. of 78th st.; thence w. to Riverside av.; n. to point 102.2 ft. s. of 79th st.; e. 3.3 ft.; n. 19.11 ft. to e. s. of Riverside av.; n. to point 72.2 ft. s. of 79th st.; e. to point 100 ft. w. of 11th av.; s. 30 ft. to centre block; e. 100 ft. to 11th av.; s. 30 ft. ... 50,000
Harlem River, w. s., 158.4 ft. n. of 195th st.; thence n. w. to 10th av. at point 66.10 ft. s. of 196th st.; s. along av. 335.10 ft. to point 102.10 ft. s. of s. s. 195th st.; e. to point 79.6 ft. s. from point where 195th st. meets the river; e. in continuation of said line to Harlem River; n. along same to beginning of 10th av., w. s., 74.8 ft. s. of 196th st.; thence westerly to point 454 ft. w. of 10th av.; 90.10 ft. n. of 195th st.; s. 327.7 ft. to point 445.8 ft. w. of 10th av.; 136.9 ft. s. of s. s. 195th st.; e. to w. s. of 10th av., at point 109 ft. s. of 195th st.; n. 384.2 ft. to beginning of Fort George av., centre line, adjoining William Ferguson land, as shown on map of Fort George property; thence n. w. 299.1 ft.; s. w. 327.9 ft.; n. w. 163.6 ft., to Fort George av.; n. e. 50 ft. to centre line said av.; thence along said centre line 875.2 ft., three-fourth part ... 150,000

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JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, 21 Park row, New York, and 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

TUESDAY, Feb. 10, at 12 o'clock, at Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

SPECIAL GUARDIAN'S SALE OF ESTATE OF Mary Gardner, deceased, order of Supreme Court, THREE BRICK HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURG,

No. 249 Ewen st., corner Powers st., P. B., B. S. T. 25.5x43x74.6.—Splendid corner for a Doctor.

No. 247 Ewen st., similar house.

No. 120 Powers st., 22x30; lot 25x50. Modern improvements, and must positively be sold. Call and examine. Good for occupation or investment. Sold by order of the court for benefit of children. Maps, terms, &c., at office of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.

Splendid Light and Ventilation. Suitable for Bankers, Brokers, Lawyers, Railroad, and other Corporations, in the

DREXEL BUILDING

BROAD AND WALL STS.

TWO ELEVATORS; FIRE-PROOF; HEATED BY STEAM.

The building not having been entirely completed in time for occupancy last May, there are still some very desirable offices vacant, which will be let to satisfactory parties at moderate rates. Apply to

WM. H. LEECH, Sup't, Room No. 40, or to DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BROADWAY PROPERTY, NORTH-EAST CORner 38th st., to Lease for a Term of Years.—The owner of the following described property, invites proposals to lease the same from responsible parties only; size 100 feet on Broadway by 140 feet deep; will either lease the ground to be improved by lessee, or the undersigned will improve it on satisfactory terms. Apply to JOSIAH JEX, 18 East 40th st., before 10 o'clock A. M.

TO RENT OR LEASE—THE SUBSTANTIAL SIX-story store, No. 26 Beekman st., extending through 185 feet to and fronting on Spruce st., or could be divided; excellent location for first-class trade requiring extensive accommodation; only a few hundred feet from new Post Office; steady steam power can be had if desired. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

STORE TO LET—THE NEW FIVE-STORY IRON and brick building, on the corner of West and Jay and Caroline sts.; vaults under sidewalk and cellar; warranted water-tight; size 30x80; possession immediately. Apply to E. DODD, No. 3 Bleecker st., or to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 7 Warren st.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—THE VALuable property Nos. 87 and 89 Greenwich st., corner of Rector. TO LET—The dry-goods store No. 87 Greenwich st.; the present occupants have made a fortune there. Also to let, the large basement. Apply to C. H. FASH, No. 29 Broadway, Room No. 33.

STORE TO LET IN BROADWAY BLOCK.—STORE No. 20 Vesey st., 25x100, and dry and light sub-cellar of No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

STORES.—TO RENT OR LEASE, ON THE WEST side, south of Canal st., on very favorable terms, several fine stores; some of them are connected, and of great capacity. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE—NOS. 636 and 638, being 50 feet front, and extending through to Crosby st.; alterations will be made. L. HAMERSLEY, No. 257 5th av.

TO LEASE—MAIN OFFICE, NO. 240 BROADway; store and basement corner Mercer st.; building No. 12 Washington place. W. R. MORGAN, No. 240 Broadway.

PARK PLACE STORE TO RENT—A FIRST-class 50x100 feet store, well lighted, front and rear. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET.—BUILDINGS NOS. 639, 739, 811, 913, Broadway. Apply to ROBERT GOELET, No. 857 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A FOUR-STORY BRICK house, 20x50; lot 20x100, in East 24th st., between 4th and Lexington avs., with gas-fixtures, mirrors, carpets, &c.; lease from one to five years to satisfactory tenant, with good security. Can be seen only on permit from J. SPENCER SMITH, Attorney, No. 318 Broadway, south-east corner Pearl st., Room No. 3.

TO LET.—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BRICK house in 7th av., between 14th and 15th sts.; about seventeen rooms, with all improvements; a good neighborhood; rent moderate to a private family; an immediate possession. J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d st.

TO RENT—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FOUR-story stone-front house, admirably located, just west of Broadway; has every improvement and convenience; new and in fine order, with immediate possession. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

TO LEASE—NEW HOUSE, OPPOSITE PARK, NEAR 82d st., $5,000; cottages, 107th st., near Boulevard, $400; houses in West 32d st., $1,100. W. R. MORGAN, No. 240 Broadway.

HOUSE NO. 25 EAST 20TH ST., THREE doors east of Broadway, to let or lease. Possession immediately. Apply to JOHN BISCO, No. 238 East 23d st.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE, IMMEdiate possession; or would let part to a small family. Apply to H. A. BAILEY, No. 563 6th av.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Nos. 261 and 263 Broadway.

Paid up and Unimpaired Capital,

$1,000,000,

divided among 418 stockholders, who are personally liable for all its obligations, to the amount of one million dollars in addition.

Pays FOUR PER CENT. interest per annum on deposits, subject to check at sight.

Pays FIVE PER CENT. interest per annum on special deposits remaining six months or longer.

Acts as trustee for estates.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice President.
JOHN C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of

ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS,

AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Buy and sell upon commission

GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS,

and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

HATCH & FOOTE BANKERS,

No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.

ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER.
PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For sale on behalf of the company by

SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,

Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

AGENCY OF THE

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,

No. 52 Wall st.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS

issued for use in Europe, China, and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the World.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates. Also Cable Transfers.

Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia, and San Francisco. Bills collected and other Banking business transacted.

JOHN PAYTON, Agent.

WOOD & DAVIS, BANKERS,

No. 31 Pine St., New-York,

Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations.

execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.

C. D. WOOD SAM'L D. DAVIS.

N. Y. Central & H. R. R. R.

First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

FOR SALE BY

DAVIS & FREEMAN,

NO. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE.

Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on Commission

Francis T. Walker & Co.,

—NO. 10 WALL ST.—

BUY AND SELL FOR CASH OR ON MARGINS. RAILROAD STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY CO.

Stockholders of the above road who are opposed to its lease to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, and to a direction in the interest of said Atlantic and Great Western Road, are invited to send their proxies to the undersigned.

LELAND BROS. & CO., No. 19 Nassau st., New-York, or J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine st., New-York.

Blanks sent on application.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,

Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.

JOHN HONE, Jr.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

BONDHOLDERS' MEETING.

Holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Atlanta and Richmond Air Line Railway Company are particularly requested to attend a general meeting of such bondholders, to be held in the City of New-York, at the office of Lancaster, Brown & Co., on FRIDAY, Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock M. Important business will come before the meeting. By order of the Bondholders' Committee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 12, 1874.

WE ARE PREPARED TO ATTEND TO FUNDing and registering Tennessee Coupons and Bonds. Information cheerfully given, and a copy of the Funding law furnished gratis on application.

EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

We refer to Importers' and Traders' National Bank, Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD First Mortgage Bondholders are requested to communicate with us—stating what bonds they hold. Immediate attention is important.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., No. 25 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

WE BUY AND SELL

Arkansas State 6 and 7 per cent. Bonds.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota First Mortgage Bonds.
Central Railroad of Iowa First Mortgage Bonds.
Chesapeake and Ohio 6 and 7 per cent. Bonds.
Chicago, Danville and Vincennes First Mortgage Bonds.
Columbus, Springfield and Cincinnati First Mortgage Bonds.
Cairo and Fulton First Mortgage Bonds.
Chicago, Clinton and Dubuque Traffic Guarantee Mortgage Bonds.
Chicago, Dubuque and Minnesota Traffic Guarantee Mortgage Bonds.
Connecticut Valley First Mortgage Bonds.
Connecticut Western First Mortgage Bonds.
Des Moines Valley Land Grant Mortgage Bonds.
Dayton and Michigan First Mortgage Bonds.
Erie and Pittsburg First Mortgage Bonds.
Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western First Mortgage Bonds.
Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western First Mortgage Bonds.
Lake Superior and Mississippi First Mortgage Bonds.
Mississippi Central First and Second Mortgage Bonds.
Montclair Midland First and Second Mortgage Bonds.
New-Jersey Midland First and Second Mortgage Bonds.
New-York and Oswego First and Second Mortgage Bonds.
New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic First Mortgage Bonds.
Northern Pacific 7 3-10 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds.
Port Huron and Lake Michigan First Mortgage Bonds.
Rockford, Rock Island, and St. Louis First Mortgage Bonds.
St. Joseph and Denver City First Mortgage Bonds.
Sandusky, Mansfield, and Newark First Mortgage Bonds.
Suspension Bridge and Erie Junction First Mortgage Bonds, Gd.
Southern Minnesota First Mortgage Bonds.
West Wisconsin Land Grant First Mortgage Bonds.
Wisconsin Valley First Mortgage Bonds.
Washington City (D. C.) Improvement Bonds.
And miscellaneous stocks and bonds generally.

H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,

NO. 49 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Toledo, Wabash & Western

7 Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS

For Sale at 85 and Interest.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

No. 27 Pine St.

Central Railroad Extension Company

OF LONG ISLAND.

First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds.
Coupon Bonds of $1,000 and $500 each.
Interest due 1st May and 1st November.
Principal Due 1903.
Price, 87½ and Accrued Interest.

A limited amount for sale by

KNOBLAUCH & LICHTENSTEIN,

NO. 37 BROAD STREET.

THE ROAD IS AN EXTENSION OF A. T. STEWART'S CENTRAL RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND, AND IS IN FULL OPERATION.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, — BANKERS, — A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

UNION TRUST COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.

CAPITAL,

ONE MILLION DOLLARS,

invested in United States bonds.

EDWARD KING, President.
J. M. McLEAN, First Vice President.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., Second Vice President.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

J. M. McLEAN, SAMUEL WILLETS,
B. H. HUTTON, WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.,
E. B. WESLEY, GEO. CABOT WARD,
G. G. WILLIAMS, WM. BUTLER DUNCAN.

J. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

7 TO 25 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,

And other Stocks and Bonds paying seven to twenty-five per cent., all strictly first class, at the lowest market rates. For sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty twenty-two years.

Allen, Stephens & Co.

BANKERS, (Domestic,)

No. 25 Pine st., New-York.

DO NO STOCK BUSINESS.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals are invited by this Company, until the 20th inst., for the purchase of one million dollars, or any part thereof, in the one thousand dollar seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the Company, due July, 1903. Interest and principal payable in Boston.

The proposals will be opened at 12 noon, the 20th inst., and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders, who will be immediately notified, the Company reserving the right to decline unsatisfactory offers.

The bonds will be subject to the accrued coupon interest from Jan. 1, to be paid for in installments, viz: Ten per cent. upon notification of acceptance of bid, thirty per cent. March 10, and the balance April 1, or the full amount may be paid immediately.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned.

JOHN N. DENISON,
BOSTON, Feb. 5, 1874. Chairman of the Board.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

HAND-BOOK
OF
STERLING EXCHANGE TABLES.
By GEORGE WOTHERSPOON.

Published and for sale by O. H. CROSBY, No. 19 William st. Price, $2.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Company offers par and a premium of one per cent. (101 per cent.) with accrued interest for any of its Construction Mortgage Bonds presented for prepayment prior to July 1, 1874, at its office in New-York.

The outstanding balance of its Construction Mortgage debt is about $3,000,000. These bonds mature April 1, 1875. L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

INDIANA TEN PER CENT.—CITY, COUNTY, and Town bonds, are the best in existence; near home; debts small; laws conservative; communities old and rich; for public buildings only; a few for sale cheap, with details by SMITH & HANNAMAN, Investment Brokers, Indianapolis Correspondent New-York National Exchange Bank.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT.—PROPOSALS WILL BE received until WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11, 1874, for a loan for a term of years, from May 1, 1874, on a store suitable for a banking office; must be on the west side of Broadway, between Chambers st. and Spring st., on the grade floor. The rent will be secured. Answers without full description, location, and price not desired. Address OXFORD, Box No. 128 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—IN MARCH, A COUNTRY PLACE, either on Long Island, in Connecticut, or on North River, not over two hours from City; must be pleasant, house well furnished, good stables, barns, &c.; would like to lease. Address L. L. L., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED—ON BROADWAY, WEST SIDE, BEtween 19th and 23d sts., an office or desk-room, with show-window, suitable for real-estate or coal office. Address, with terms, D. A. B., Post Office Box No. 457, City.

WANTED—A NEATLY AND COMPLETELY FURnished house for a responsible party of adults. Address, with particulars, EVERETT LIBRARY, No. 588 6th av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

I WILL GIVE IN EXCHANGE FOR A house about 20x60 in fee, centrally located, a first-class plot of lots, improving rapidly in value; or will exchange for store property. House to be worth $30,000 to $50,000. Possession about May or September. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,007 New-York Post Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—IN THE NINTH or Sixteenth Wards, a house; give location, price, and terms, which must be reasonable. Address PRINCIPAL, Station C.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1874.

The Board of Managers of this company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates.

This dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE AUG. 1 UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after MONDAY, the 2d FEBRUARY NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 21st inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, 5th February next.

By order of the board.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
No. 7 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent., free of all taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after 9th of February next. The transfer-book will be closed until 10th prox.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The regular Quarterly Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid at the office of this company, No. 3 Broad st., New-York, Feb. 20, 1874, to stockholders of record on Feb. 5, 1874.

CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1874.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Feb. 9 prox., till which date the transfer-books are closed.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CHARTERED BY THE
UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,
No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.

INTEREST commences first of each month, or at date of deposit, if desired.

SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued.

Interest paid by check, if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.

Especial advantages afforded to Executors, Guardians, Trustees, and others having in charge Trust Funds.

The following persons are among the

TRUSTEES:
Washington, D. C.

Hon. FRED. DOUGLASS.
L. R. TUTTLE, Assistant Treasurer of United States.
E. B. FRENCH, Second Auditor, United States Treasury.
J. H. ELA, Fifth Auditor, United States Treasury.
ZALMON RICHARDS, Auditor District of Columbia.
Hon. WM. CLAFLIN, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts.

BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS, from 5 to 8 P. M.

J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.

SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
☞ *Send for circular.* JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND,

SIX-PENNY SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be credited to depositors of this bank for the six-months ending Feb. 1 who may be entitled thereto. All deposits made up to Feb. 10 will be entitled to interest from the 1st.

WM. MILES, President.

A. C. COLLINS, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF EXCELLENT COOKS, laundresses, and other good general servants, some German, &c., for City or country, at moderate wages, and well recommended. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A SITUATION for a young girl fifteen years of age, as children's nurse. Apply at No. 58 West 56th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy girl; is a neat chamber-maid and good waitress; is willing to make herself useful; best reference from former employer. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English young woman, who thoroughly understands good cooking and general house-work, for City or country, at moderate wages; has best of references; is of obliging disposition. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE SWEDISH WOMAN; UNderstands her work as cook and laundress; has reference and wants a steady place; will go in the country; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman; is a good cook, excellent washer and ironer; is willing to do all the work of a small family; City or country; best references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT COOK, IN A private family or boarding-house; can furnish references as to capability and honesty. Apply at No. 110 6th av., near 9th st., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery store, first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German Protestant young woman, City or country; or general house-work; has two years' references; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, IN A PRIvate family, as first-class cook; six years' City references from last place. Call for two days at No. 230 East 46th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of baking; best City reference. Call at No. 230 West 29th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work.—By a first-class German girl; is fully capable; best City references; wages moderate. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

HAIR-DRESSER.—BY AN ENGLISH LADIES' maid; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; best reference. To be seen at Mme. Golard & Co.'s, No. 525 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDdle-aged English lady as housekeeper in an elderly gentleman's family where there are no children; best reference given and required. Address Mrs. Anderson, Station D.

HOUSE-KEEPER OR GOVERNESS.—BY a lady, either in the City or country, or a position as clerk or correspondent in some mercantile house; first-class reference given and required. Address W. F., care of E. Thompson, No. 89 Gold st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL; tidy, capable, and understands a servant's place; is respectful and obliging; for general work or chamber-work and waiting; is friendless and wants a good home, City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT PERSON, WITH best testimonials from former employer; is capable of taking full charge of an infant from its birth; is also a good seamstress. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED, PROTESTANT ENGlish woman, as nurse to an invalid lady and to do plain sewing; references from doctors can be given. Call or address No. 224 East 26th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS and ladies' maid; understands her duties thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 24 East 14th st., between University place and 5th av., in the hair store.

MALES.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS HAD CHARGE OF the books of a bank, wants a position as Cashier or Chief Clerk of a bank or manager of some other business; highest City references. Address EMPIRE, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

FARMER, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND woman, on a farm; man thoroughly understands the care and management of cattle; can do any kind of farm-work; his wife understands the care of milk and butter; can come well recommended. Address A. N., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

FARMER, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN AS OVERseer, farmer, or would take charge of a gentleman's place, the parties wishing to travel; good references given. Address J. W. P., Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FARMER.—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT FARMer, is now open for engagement; wife an excellent dairy woman; no incumbrance. Address J. Dennison, Astoria, Long Island.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, (MARRIED, no family,) who thoroughly understands his business; with first-class references. Address W. G., care J. Fleming, No. 67 Nassau st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH MAN as first-class waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent to take full charge; has best City reference. Address N. N., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, AS waiter in a private family; understands his duty in every branch; can give best City reference from last place. Address B. T. C., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING AND JOBBING house in this City, a thoroughly honest and capable book-keeper; one who has unexceptionable recommendations, and is ready and accurate at figures; no others need apply. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with references, C. O. D., Box 147 *Times* Office.

A GOOD BUSINESS MAN OR CANVASSER CAN make $50 a week; business highly respectable and permanent. No. 750 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE RETAIL dry-goods business. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

WANTED—A FRENCH OR GERMAN PROTESTant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, at No. 227 West 25th st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO.'S STEAM MARBLE works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, wainscoting, furniture slabs, counters, &c.; tiling, monuments, headstones, &c.; plumbers' slabs a specialty. Diamond-cutting machine in operation.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. G. B. PORTEOUS, D. D.,

of London,
will lecture on
ENGLISH, SCOTCH, AND AMERICAN WIT,
at
EAST SIDE HALL,
86th st. and 3d av.,
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 9.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn Tabernacle Congregation.

Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, Pastor.

Regular church service will be held to-morrow—in the morning at 10:30; evening at 7:30.

P. S.—Our NEW CHURCH will be dedicated, D. V., on the 22d of February. Order of exercises will be announced hereafter. The OPENING CONCERT of the GREAT ORGAN will take place on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23.

GRACE (TEMPORARY) CHAPEL, 23D ST., east of 3d av.—Rev. John W. Kramer, Pastor; services on Sexagesima Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sermon in the evening by Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D. Seats free.

ALLEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. Wm. D. Thompson, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. A cordial invitation extended to all.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. AND 20th st.—Feb. 8, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., Rev. Francis G. Peabody will preach. Subject, morning—"Christianity the Desire of the Nations." Evening—"Watch and Wait." Seats all free in the evening. The public cordially invited.

AT DE GARMO HALL, NO. 82 5TH AV. AND 14th st., Sunday, at 10:30, scientific sermon by S. P. Andrews; 2:30, "Spirit Communion, Facts and Phenomena;" 7:30, "The Emmanuel Commonwealth Church of Humanity, or Pure Christianity." Afternoon and evening, several speakers, both men and women.

ABBOTT.—REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR OF Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at 10:30 A. M. Preaching by the Pastor at 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 54TH st., near 8th av.—Rev. William R. Williams, D. D., is expected to preach in this Church on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Communion in the afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH st., Mrs. M. L. Townsend will lecture at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 A. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M., and the usual choral service at 3:30 P. M. The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORNER OF Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. Wm. N. Dunnell, Rector.—Services every Sunday morning and evening, and every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

AT CANAL STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, entrance No. 17 Greene st., near Canal.—Sunday services at 10:30 by Rev. G. F. Rulliffson, and 3:30 by Rev. Geo. S. Chambers. Strangers welcome.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st., Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching Sunday, Feb. 8, at 10:30 A. M., and at 7:30 P. M.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Downing and Bedford sts.—Rev. P. L. Davies, Pastor. Subject Sabbath morning—"The Skeptic, Formalist, and Christian." Evening—"Antidote for Sin." Baptism after evening service. All cordially invited to come. Meetings every evening.

CHRISTIAN TRUTH AND MODERN OPINION. —A course of sermons under the appointment of an Association of Clergymen in this City. The next of the course Sunday evening, Feb. 8, at 7:30 P. M., in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th av., above 45th st., by Rev. W. R. Huntington, D. D. Subject—"The Oneness of Scripture."

CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14TH st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 8th inst., holy communion, 7:30 A. M. Morning prayer litany, ante communion, and sermon, 10:30 A. M. Evening prayer, (choral,) 4 P. M. Free seats.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.—REV. J. M. Pullman will preach at the hall of the Standard Club, No. 1,464 Broadway, corner 42d st., Sunday morning at 10:45, evening at 7:45. Subject—"The Mystery of Life."

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. D. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free; strangers are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, CORNER Park av. and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., the Pastor, will preach on Sunday, 8th inst. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Times of the Gentiles."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADison av. and 47th st.—Hours of services, 10:30 A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH AV., NEAR 14th st.—Rev. John Parker, of Seventh Street Church, will preach at 10:30 A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. F. Bottome, at 7:30 P. M. All are welcome.

DIVINE SERVICE IN THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th av., Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., Pastor, at 10:30 in the morning, and 7:30 in the evening, instead of the afternoon, as hitherto.

EVANGELISTIC MEETINGS.—THERE WILL be preaching every evening next week (Monday excepted) in the Seventeenth Street Baptist Church, two doors west of 6th av. Revs. J. Hyatt Smith, R. S. McArthur, and others will assist. All are cordially invited.

EX-PRESIDENT WOOLSEY.—COLLEGIATE R. D. Church, 5th av. and 48th st., Sabbath evening. Subject—"A Universal Law of Nations and its Relations to Christianity."

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE OLD Brewery, No. 61 Park st., the original mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent.—Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. and from 2:30 to 4 P. M. Preaching at 7 P. M. We have distributed among the needy our last barrel of flour.

FREE CHURCH SERVICES. — HARVARD Rooms, 6th av. and 42d st.—Rev. J. A. Lansing will preach on Sunday, at 10:45 A. M., and on Thursday next Rev. William Ormiston, D. D., at 8 o'clock in the evening. All are welcome.

FOURTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 2d av., Rev. Robert Sloss, Pastor. —Divine service next Sabbath, 8th inst., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school 9 A. M. Strangers made welcome.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st., Rev. W. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Stangers cordially invited.

GREAT BABYLON IS FALLEN.—BISHOP Snow, of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Subject—"Apostate Christendom and Her Approaching Doom." Seats free, and strangers welcome.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th st., near Lexington av.—Services on Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; preaching in the morning by the Pastor, Rev. George S. Chambers; communion service after sermon. Preaching in the evening by Rev. Samuel M. Hamilton.

MORNING STAR SUNDAY-SCHOOL MONTHly meeting will be addressed by Paul Du Chaillu, the great African traveler, and others, at 2:30 Sunday, No. 169 West 26th st., corner 7th av. Seats free. Collection at close for the mission.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, corner of 4th st. and Lafayette place, near Broadway.—Rev. James Lamb, of Lake George, will preach at 10:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, Sunday, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy; at 3:30 P. M., at No. 135 Greenwich st., by Rev. J. C. Miller, and at 3 o'clock, at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner 9th av. and 31st st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter, 10:30 A. M., subject, "Aspiration," and evening, 7.30, subject, "Near the Kingdom."

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M.; seats free; all cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner 53d st., Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subjects: Morning—"A Trembling Sinner;" Evening—"The Eyes of God."

REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS, PASTOR OF Alanson M. E. Church, Norfolk st., between Grand and Broome, will preach Sabbath morning, at 10:30, and Rev. Simeon P. Lewy, a Christian Israelite, will preach in the evening, at 7 o'clock. Subject—"Christ the Perfect Sacrifice." Revival services continued every evening during the week.

REV. MR. KENDRICK, PASTOR FIRST METHodist Church, Grand st., near 5th, Williamsburg, Brooklyn, delivers his third discourse, under the auspices of the Young People's Association, Sunday evening, 7:30 o'clock. Topic—"A Mother's Appeal." Morning, 10:30 o'clock, Dr. Bull, of New-York, (Baptist,) will preach and assist the Pastor in communion service. Seats free.

REV. DRS. STORRS AND THOMAS WILL address the Brooklyn Sunday-school Union, Monday evening next, in the Second Presbyterian Church, Clinton and Fulton sts. Solos by Miss Clementine Lasar and singing by Sunday-school scholars.

REV. DR. PORTEOUS, OF LONDON, WILL preach at the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Reformation, Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, the 8th inst., at 10:30 o'clock. The church is on Gates av., between Classon and Franklin avs.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—BISHOP Cummins will preach at Steinway Hall, Sunday morning, Feb. 8, at 10:45 o'clock, and at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th av. and 42d st., Sunday evening, at 7:45 o'clock. Seats always free.

REV. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., OF NEW-YORK, will preach at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Brooklyn, corner of Hicks and Rapelyea sts., Sunday morning and evening. Take the Court street cars.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON WILL PREACH in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

REV. FRED. EVANS WILL PREACH IN THE Central Baptist Church, 42d st., between 7th and 8th avs., on Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school, at 2 P. M. Strangers made welcome.

REV. DR. ORMISTON WILL PREACH FOR the Young Ladies' Christian Association, in the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, 5th av. and 29th st., on Sunday evening, Feb. 8, at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR, WILL preach at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. S. D. Brown, D. D., at 7:30 P. M., at St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., west of 6th av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PREACHING TO THE PEOPLE.

Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr.,
will preach in
COOPER UNION—LARGE HALL,
on
SUNDAY EVENING at 7:30 o'clock.
Subject—"The King in His Beauty."

STEINWAY HALL.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, Rev. WAYLAND HOYT, Pastor.

Service Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock, in the church edifice, 2d av. and 10th st.

Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL, Pastor of the FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, will preach in Steinway Hall at 7:45 in the evening.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL PREACH in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON WILL preach to-morrow evening at 7:45 o'clock, in the Murray Hill Presbyterian Church, 40th st., east of Lexington av.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR, WILL preach Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. in the Free Tabernacle M. E. Church, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs. Seats free.

REV. D. HENRY MILLER, D. D., PASTOR, preaches in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st st., west of 9th av., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject—"Law and Conscience."

REV. W. W. ATTERBURY WILL PREACH to young men at Association Hall at 8 o'clock Sunday evening.

REV. HENRY D. NORTHROP, PASTOR, WILL preach at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M.

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN THE First Mission Baptist Church, in Leight st., corner Varick, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

SERMON TO THE YOUNG.—BY REQUEST, Rev. J. Hyatt Smith will preach his "Crown Sermon," in the Seventeenth Street Baptist Church, on next Wednesday evening, at 7:45 o'clock. All are invited.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. Price, Rector, Revs. Messrs. Hart and Roberts, Assistants. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Strangers seated.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, HARLEM.—REV. John N. Galleher, Rector of Zion Church, will preach in St. Andrew's Church, Harlem, 127th st. and 4th av., Sunday evening, Feb. 8. Service commences at 7:30.

SIXTH AVENUE UNION REFORMED Church.—Preaching, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by Prof. John Dewitt, D. D., of New-Brunswick, N. J. Strangers and all others cordially invited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV. —Free seats. Sunday services at 7 and 10:30 A. M., 4 and 7:30 P. M.; for deaf mutes at 2:45 P. M. Rev. Stephen F. Holmes will preach Sunday evening.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—REV. MR. WALKER, of Calvary Chapel, will preach at the hospital Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Collection for the Children's Home at St. Johnsland.

THE NEW-YORK BAPTIST SUNDAY-school Teachers' Association will hold their next regular monthly meeting on Monday evening, Feb. 9, at 7:45, in the Calvary Church, West 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D., will deliver an address on "Benevolent Training in Giving and Laboring in Sunday-schools." Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., will give a lesson on "Jehovah's Passover."

A. W. PERSONS, Secretary.

THE BAPTISTERY IN 50TH ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 8th av.—Service and sermon on Sundays at 10:30 and 7:45. Rev. James Chrystal will preach. All who believe in immersion for infants and adults are cordially invited. Come and help us. Seats free.

THE BROOKLYN PRAYING BAND, DAVID W. Price, leader, will spend the day to-morrow at Old Forsyth Street M. E. Church, between Canal and Division sts., holding services at 10:30 A. M., 3 P. M., and 7 P. M. Seats free. Come and welcome.

UNIVERSALIST SERMONS FOR THE PEOple.—Rev. Charles Fluhrer will preach at Cooper Union Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

WINTER NATIONAL CAMP-MEETING.—A Winter National Camp meeting will be held by Rev. J. S. Inskip and Rev. Wm. McDonald, of the National Committee for the Promotion of Holiness, in the Free Tabernacle M. E. Church of New-York, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. John E. Cookman, Pastor, commencing on Sabbath, the 15th February, and continuing ten days. Services will be held three times each day; in the morning at 10:30, afternoon at 3, and evening at 7:30 o'clock.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner Waverley place and West 11th st., Rev. W. T. Egbert, Rector.—Morning Subject—The Soul's Individuality. Text—"Every Man Shall Bear His Own Burden." Evening Subject—The Brotherhood of Souls. Text—"Bear Ye One Another's Burdens." Seats free.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET UNITED Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on Sabbath, Feb. 8, at 10:30 and 3 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Normal Schools, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Feb. 16, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the Desks, Seats, and other furniture required for the new school building on Lexington av., between 68th and 69th sts.

Also, at the same time and place, sealed proposals will be received for the steam-heating apparatus, for said school building.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

JAMES W. FARR,
J. CROSBY BROWN,
ALBERT KLAMROTH,
R. W. TOWNSEND,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
Committee on Normal Schools.

Dated New-York, Jan. 30, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING FOUR CHEMICAL FIRE ENGINES.

Sealed proposals for building FOUR CHEMICAL FIRE ENGINES for the extinguishment of fires by the application of water charged with carbonic acid gas, will be received at the head-quarters of the Fire Department until 12 o'clock noon on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, 1874.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING TEN (10) DREDGING MACHINE MUD-SCOWS.

Sealed proposals for building ten (10) dredging machine mud-scows will be received at the office of the Department of Docks, until 12 o'clock noon of Feb. 9, 1874.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership of the undersigned has been renewed and continued pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York; that the name or firm under which such partnership will continue to be conducted is (the same, viz.:) BURLAGE & CO.; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is (the same, viz.:) general commission merchants; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in the said business are (the same, viz.:) RUDOLPH C. BURLAGE, GUSTAV BUNGE, FRIEDRICH ROSE, and ERNST PFARRIUS; that the said RUDOLPH C. BURLAGE, FRIEDRICH ROSE, and ERNST PFARRIUS are general partners, (as before,) and their places of residence are in the City, County, and State of New-York; that the said GUSTAV BUNGE is a special partner, (as before,) and his place of residence is in the City of Cologne, in the Kingdom of Prussia; that the amount of capital which the said GUSTAV BUNGE has contributed to the common stock of said partnership is the sum of one hundred thousand dollars; that the period at which the renewal of the said partnership is to commence is (at the expiration of the original limited partnership, viz.:) on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1874, and the period at which it will terminate is the 31st day of December A. D. 1876.

Dated New-York, Jan. 1, 1874.

RUDOLPH C. BURLAGE,
FRIEDRICH ROSE,
ERNST PFARRIUS, — General Partners.
ja10-law6wS GUSTAV BUNGE, Special Partner.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of LAWRENCE & MORGAN, for the transaction of a general stock commission business, at No. 26 Broad st.

F. N. LAWRENCE,
MATTHEW MORGAN.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1874.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE FORMED A CO-partnership, as engravers' and printers' joiners, at No. 57 Ann st.

ALBERT D. BOGERT,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1874. LOUIS R. BARRY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$4,000.—WANTED, A BUSINESS MAN AS partner in a legitimate, safe, and profitable manufacturing business; an opportunity to realize from $4,000 to $5,000 per annum, as will be shown upon an interview; references exchanged. Address B. L. & Co., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

$25,000.—A GENTLEMAN OF BUSINESS experience with this amount would engage in an established business, or take a position of trust and attend to office duties with a firm or company. Address W., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

A PHYSICIAN, LATE OF THE UNITED STATES regular army, with satisfactory City references, desires to form a connection with some well-established physician in this City. Address C., Box No. 771 Post Office.

OWNER OF BUILDING NEAR BROADWAY, suitable for light manufacturing, will invest some capital with desirable occupants. Address, with particulars, BUSINESS PREMISES, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

Address Box No. 625 Post Office, Binghamton, N. Y.

A GREAT BARGAIN IN STOCK OF FINE groceries, fixtures, lease and good-will, at No. 381 6th av. Call within two days.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

WE HAVE REMOVED TO THE
NEW AND SPACIOUS LOFTS
Corner Grand and Greene sts.
ALEXANDER D. NAPIER & CO.

New-York, Jan. 21, 1874.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Feb. 7, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday, Feb. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, Feb. 21, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Feb. 28, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.
The course laid down by these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 7, 10 A. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 28, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Abyssinia, Wed'y, Feb. 4	Samaria, Saturday, Feb. 7
Calabria, Wed'day, Feb. 11	Hecla, Saturday, Feb. 14
Algeria, Wed'day, Feb. 18	Marathon, Sat'day, Feb. 21
*Russia, Wedn'day, Feb. 25	Atlas, Saturday, Feb. 28
Cuba, Wednesday, March 4	Parthia, Saturday, March 7

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE
TO CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Greatly reduced rates of freight and passage.
The magnificent steamers of this line will leave company's wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York, as follows:
SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 2 P. M., COLON, Capt. Hudson, connecting with the splendid new steam-ship COLIMA for San Francisco.
SATURDAY, Feb. 28, ACAPULCO, Capt. A. G. Gray, connecting with the magnificent steam-ship ARIZONA, Capt. Cavarly.
Both the above-named steamers will call at Kingston, Jam., on their outward and homeward voyages.
The Captain of the COLON will accompany his passengers through to San Francisco.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
New-York to San Francisco—Cabin, $100 or $110, currency, according to location.
New-York to San Francisco—Steerage, $50 currency.
New-York to Kingston—Cabin, $50 gold; Steerage, $25 gold.
For freight and passage or other information, apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH, Vice President and Managing Director.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River, as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA—Saturday, Feb. 7.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA—Saturday, Feb. 21.
STATE OF VIRGINIA—Saturday, March 7.
And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.
For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
MINNESOTA, Capt. Beddoe..........Feb. 10, 12 M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Freeman..........Feb. 17, 6:30 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth..........Feb. 24, 12 M.
WYOMING, Capt. Guard..........March 3, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Moore..........March 10, 10 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Price..........March 17, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
AMERIQUE..........Roussan..........Saturday, Feb. 7
EUROPE..........Lemarie..........Saturday, Feb. 21
ST. LAURENT..........Lachesnez..........Saturday, March 7
PEREIRE..........Daure..........Saturday, March 21
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER AMERIQUE, FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 9 A. M., precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 8 A. M.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.
The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Spain, Sat., Feb. 7, 9 A. M. | Egypt..Sat., Feb. 21, 3 P. M.
Canada, Sat., Feb. 14, 3 P. M. | Greece, Sat., Feb. 28, 3 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND, Bragg..........Tuesday, Feb. 17, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.
For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CORINTH..........Feb. 20
CLARIBEL..........March 13
For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ETNA..........Feb. 17
ATLAS..........March 6
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

ANCHOR LINE
Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st.,
every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

FOR HAVANA.
NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
CUBA, (Havana direct)..........Feb. 7
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........Feb. 12
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........Feb. 19
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico)..........Feb. 21
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)..........Feb. 26
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
STEAM-SHIP CITY OF MERIDA
Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, Feb. 5, at 3 P. M.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.
EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
[illegible]

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, Feb. 7, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, SATURDAY, Feb. 7, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.
VIRGO, Capt. Bulkley, TUESDAY, Feb. 10, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Chesseman, THURSDAY, Feb. 12, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY from Pier No. 29 North River.
CHARLESTON, Capt. Jas. Berry, Saturday, Feb. 7.
JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. Lockwood, Tuesday, Feb. 10.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. Crowell, Thursday, Feb. 12.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
Steam-ship COLUMBUS, (new,) Reed, Feb. 10.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, Morton, Feb. 17.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, Curtis, Feb. 24.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.
D. McKellar, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from impositions, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6, 10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3, 10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.
For East Millstone, 8 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.
Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 6:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. Baldwin, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.
NOTICE.
On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:
For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.
For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.
For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.
Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.
GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH— [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of REUBEN W. HOWES and CHARLES A. MACY, bankrupts.—No. 4,461.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of the sale at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of February, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, of the following-described property belonging to the estate in bankruptcy of the bankrupts above named, that is to say:
One thousand two hundred shares of the capital stock of the Butchers' and Drovers' National Bank of the City of New-York; par value, $25 each share.
One hundred and twenty-five shares of the capital stock of the Germania Fire Insurance Company; par value, $50 each share.
One hundred and seventy shares of the capital stock of the Broadway Fire Insurance Company; par value, $25 each share.
Six hundred and seventy-five shares of the capital stock of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company; par value, $50 each share.
Dated 6th February, 1874.
J. NELSON TAPPAN, Assignee in Bankruptcy, &c., of Howes & Macy, bankrupts, No. 64 Broadway, New-York.

AUCTION SALE OF ACCOUNTS, NOTES, STOCKS, and old books of the bankrupt estate of A. BALDWIN & CO., by order of the Assignee in Bankruptcy, at the auction-room of WM. TOPPING & CO., Nos. 126 and 128 Duane st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 17, at 1 o'clock P. M., consisting in part of a note of Ross Gordon of La Fayette, Ind., for $258 04; the balance of a note of H. A. Lee, of Lansing, Mich., for $100; an account against D. C. Decker, of La Porte, Ind., for $289 32; a judgment against E. H. Ware, of Waterloo, Iowa, for $200, with interests and costs; and 250 shares of the Grant Mining and Manufacturing Company. The assignee assumes no responsibility for any of the claims. They are among the assets assigned to him, and the purchaser may get, within three days, all the evidence he has in regard to the claims.
S. P. HOLMES, Assignee in Bankruptcy.

Edward M. Brown, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (SATurday, Feb. 7, at 12 o'clock, within their store, for account of whom it may concern, 2,669 cases Valencia Oranges, originally shipped by steam-ship Celtic, transferred to steam-ship Gaelic, and now landing and ready for examination on White Star dock, Jersey City. None of the fruit will be on examination at store No. 68 Broad st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARNEWALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 59 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 23d day of January, 1874.
ALEXANDER VAN RENSSELAER, Executor.
Man & Parsons, Proctors, No. 56 Wall street.
ja24-law6m8.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REUBEN PARSONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Franklin Brown, No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.
WARREN FERRIS, FRANKLIN BROWN, HENRY COLTON, } Executors.
ja17-law6m8

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HUGH MAXWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of December, 1873.
JNO. E. PARSONS, CHARLES M. DA COSTA, Executors.
d20-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS WARDEN, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the place of business of Alex. T. Stewart, No. 274 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of May, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of November, 1873.
CHARLES E. STRONG, ALEX. T. STEWART, Executors, &c.
n22-law6m8

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY LEGER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Judah, Dickinson & Goldschmidt, Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of August, 1873.
ERNEST MILLET, JAMES SAXTON, ALFRED DICKINSON, } Executors.
au16-law6m8a*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES G. SMULL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William K. Major, No. 92 Cliff street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of December, 1873.
JOHN F. McCOY, WILLIAM K. MAJOR, TOWNSEND WANDELL, } Executors.
d6-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MENDELL JACOBS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the place of business of M. De Wolf, No. 43 Canal street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 2d day of January, 1874.
WOLF JACOBS, MOSES DE WOLF. } Administrators.
ja3-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTIN PABST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Laura D. Pabst, at her residence, No. 136 Stanton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of December, 1873.
LAURA D. PABST, Administratrix.
d27-law6m8* MARTIN PABST, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Esq., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the General Theological Seminary, Ninth-avenue and West Twentieth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of August, 1873.
GEORGE FRANKLIN SEYMOUR, Executor.
au8-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH MACOMBER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 389 Washington avenue, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1873.
o18-law6m8* GEORGE A. POWERS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. SANFORD, late of Fairfield, Conn., deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James R. Jesup, Esq., No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of May next.—Dated, New-York the 20th day of November, 1873.
n22-law6m8a* SUSAN E. SALTUS, Executrix, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERNEST CAZET, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Dewitt, Lockman & Kip, her place of transacting business, No. 88 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1873.
CECILE J. CAZET, Executrix.
o18-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. HOWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Henry K. Van Siclen, one of the executors, No. 133 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of August, 1873.
WILLIAM JOYCE, HENRY K. VAN SICLEN, } Executors of John S. Howell, deceased.
au30-law6m8

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, broker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transaction of business, the office of Isaac Phillips, Executor, No. 59 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of November, 1873.
SARAH R. JACKSON, Executrix.
n8-law6m8* ISAAC PHILLIPS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP E. WILKINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Weeks, Forster & De Forest, No. 58 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1874.
HENRIETTA S. WILKINS.
Weeks, Forster & De Forest, Proctors for Executrix, No. 58 Wall street, New-York. ja17-law6m8

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—No. 4,461.—In the matter of REUBEN W. HOWES and CHARLES A. MACY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 28th day of January, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Reuben W. Howes and Charles A. Macy, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1873, adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
ja31-law3wS* J. NELSON TAPPAN, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. CRONEY and LORENZO TUTTLE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 17th day of January, 1874. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of George W. Croney and Lorenzo Tuttle, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were on the 2d day of January, A. D. 1874, adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. [illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYES & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

ROBES, BLANKETS, WOLF ROBES, FOX Robes, very cheap. No. 103 Chambers st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 39 WEST 26TH ST.
Elegant suite, five rooms, second floor, to be let together or separately; brown stone; unexceptionable location; near Madison square; table excellent; terms reasonable.

NO. 12 5TH AV.
MRS. R. EATON has a suite of rooms to let on first floor.
Private table if desired.

FIFTH AVENUE, NO. 288.
Two extra large, handsomely-furnished rooms, on second floor, to let, without board. First-class attendance.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND-story room for one or two gentlemen; bath, gas, hot and cold water, &c.; private family; reference. No. 52 West 13th st.

NO. 44 WEST 10TH ST. HANDSOMELY FURnished double and single rooms, with first-class board; all modern conveniences; terms moderate; references.

A PLEASANT, UNFURNISHED, THIRD-STORY room, with small room adjoining, to let, with board. Also, room on fourth floor, either furnished or unfurnished. Call at No. 331 West 32d st.

NO 10 EAST 28TH ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, first or third floor; Southern exposure; near 5th av.; small social family; to agreeable party terms to suit.

TO LET, WITH BOARD, AT NO. 11 EAST 28TH st., between 5th and Madison avs., rooms on third floor, suitable for gentleman and wife; all modern improvements; best references given and required.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, in desirable locations. Every house personally inspected. Apply to E. A. DAILY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 140 EAST 34TH ST.—AN ELEGANTLY furnished extension room, with first-class board, to a permanent party; a man and wife, or two single gentlemen; terms low; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Desirable suite of apartments, on parlor floor, with private table, on reasonable terms, in the spacious double house, No. 45 5th av.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A LARGE, HANDsome front room on fourth floor, with board; references.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.—A LARGE ROOM ON second floor to rent, with board.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Truly the PARADISE OF AMERICA."—*Jenny Lind, A. D.* 1852. Send stamp for Tourists' Guide.
IRAD FULLER, Superintendent.
C. Banta, Assistant Superintendent.

BOARD WANTED.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN DESIRE A BED-room and sitting-room connecting with board in a private family. Address, stating full particulars and price, Box No. 4,995 Post Office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 2d day of February, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWIN T. BOOTH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law, that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE
United States Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID KELLY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of David Kelly, of the City of Newburg, of the County of Orange, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors; and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Room No. 13, Law Building, in the City of Newburg, Orange County, in said district, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THE BICKFORD KNITTING-MACHINE COMPANY.—To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that judgment was entered and perfected in the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of December, 1873, dissolving the Bickford Knitting-machine Company, a corporation organized under the laws of this State, and appointing the undersigned a Receiver of all its property; that said Receiver has entered upon the duties of his office, and that all persons having claims, demands, actions, causes of action, or proceedings of any nature soever, in or against said corporation, are hereby required to present them to the undersigned, at his office, No. 689 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of July, 1874, or they will be precluded from participation in the distribution of its property. (See sec. 56, chap. 8, title 4, part 3, New-York Revised Statutes.) Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1874.
WILLIAM T. WILLIAMS, Receiver.
ja24-law6m8*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULIUS HAHNE and ADAM BLOCK, bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of Julius Hahne and Adam Block, of the County of Essex, State of New-Jersey, in said district, who have been duly adjudged bankrupts upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property belonging to them, are forbidden by law; a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., No. 663 Broad street, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.
SAMUEL PLUMMER, U. S. Marshal for said District.
Per John C. Bailey, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. TRIPLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of JOHN H. TRIPLER, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 20th day of February, A. D., 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

NO. 4,536.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WALTER SCOTT and LOUIS P. COHEN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Walter Scott and Louis P. Cohen, heretofore copartners, doing business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon a creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 5th day of February, A. D. 1874.
ROBERT J. HOGUET, Assignee, No. 112 Duane street, New-York City.
Blumenstiel & Ascher, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 322 Broadway, New-York City.
f7-law3w8*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB HAYS, NATHAN FRANKEL, and FREDERICK HAYS, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Jacob Hays, Nathan Frankel, and Frederick Hays, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 30th day of January, A. D. 1874.
MARIUS MARX, Assignee.
ja31-law3w8*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN P. TODD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Benjamin P. Todd, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 19th day of December, A. D. 1873.
JOHN H. PARSONS, Assignee,
ja31-law3w8* No. 23 Murray street, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC TEBRICH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 15th day of January, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Isaac Tebrich, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1873, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. HERMAN J. LEINKAUF, Assignee.
ja24-law3w8*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of AUGUST HIRSHBAUM and SIGMUND HIRSHBAUM, of Elizabeth, in the County of Union, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinée at 1:30.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
THIS WEEK.
59th TO 66th
PERFORMANCE.
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS of the new play,
LED ASTRAY,
By Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance. SEATS MAY BE SECURED FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

In the presentation of this beautiful play, which a leading critic declares to be "Worthy of a Parisian stage," the following favorite artists take part:
Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Miss Kate Claxton, Miss Eliza Weathersby, Miss Kate Holland, Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. McKee Rankin, Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. H. W. Montgomery, Mr. Claude Burroughs, Mr. W. H. Wilder, Mr. W. S. Quigley.
SATURDAY, FEB. 7, AT 1:30, TENTH MATINEE OF LED ASTRAY.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, first benefit of Miss ROSE EYTINGE, and seventieth performance of LED ASTRAY.
Careful attention paid to orders by mail or telegraph.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York *Herald*.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
THURSDAY, FEB. 12, AT 8 P. M.
ANNUAL CONCERT OF ST. THOMAS' CHOIR, under the direction of GEORGE WILLIAM WARREN.
Mrs. GULAGER, Miss FINCH, Mr. NILSEN, Mr. MORAWSKI, Mr. TOULMIN, and a picked Chorus of FIFTY VOICES, all members of the choir.
Admission, $1. Tickets and programmes at Pond's, No. 547 Broadway and No. 39 Union square; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Chickering's, No. 11 East 14th st.; Jordens & Marten's, No. 1,164 Broadway, and at the office of Mr. B. W. Williams, No. 837 6th st.

SOCIETE ALSACIENNE-LORRAINE BALL,
For the benefit of the emigrants "ALSACIENS-LORRAINS,"
TUESDAY, Feb. 17, 1874, at IRVING HALL.
Tickets, admitting a gentleman and ladies, $2, can be had of JOSEPH STRAUSS, President, No. 110 Spring st., and A. D'OUVILLE, Treasurer, No. 717 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next door to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH, Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.
THIS SELECT and POPULAR MUSIC SCHOOL is open DAY and EVENING for private and class instruction in all branches of Music, Harmony, Elocution, Drawing and Painting, and Foreign Languages, by the most eminent professors, at moderate prices.
PUPILS MAY BEGIN at any time, the quarter commencing from date of entrance.
Subscription-books open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.
THE GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL Will take place on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
For particulars see next Sunday papers.
E. H. NEYMANN, No. 97 Maiden lane, for the Committee.

BAZAAR AND PROMENADE CONCERT
In aid of the new CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, (Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Broadway & 35th st.)
LAST DAY AND NIGHT,
THIS (Saturday,) Feb. 7, from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M.
To accommodate the thousands of school children, the GRAND BAZAAR will be open on this, the closing day, at all hours, from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M.

THE PILGRIM—BAIN HALL,
Great Jones st. Every evening and Saturday at 2:30 P. M. Benefits—Monday evening, Mosaic Temple, No. 1, with Temple Tableaus; Friday, John Street M. E. Church; sets of Paintings No. 2 will be shown at Bull's Ferry Friday and Saturday; Ainslie Street Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, Monday and Tuesday. Apply for benefits, in or out of the City. Sunday night also. Admission only 25 cents.

GRAND CONCERT,
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL.
ROBINSON HALL, East 16th st., Between Broadway and 5th av., MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 9.
Tickets $1 50, to be had at the door on the evening of the concert.

GILMORE'S GRAND CONCERTS.
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND, MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 9.
Attractive Programme.
Armory, 14th st. and 6th av.

THE "WALLACE HOPS"—(TENTH.)—THANKS to my friends and the public, complete success attends the enterprise. The next reunion will take place, as usual, at Ferre o's Assembly Rooms, (Tammany Building,) East 14th st., SATURDAY, Feb. 7, commencing at 8 and closing at 12 P. M.
GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE ANNUAL election for Trustees, Directors, and committees of the American Institute for the ensuing year will be held at the rooms of the Institute in the COOPER BUILDING, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of February, 1874. The polls will be opened at 3 o'clock and closed at 8 o'clock P. M. F. A. P. BARNARD, President.
John S. Gavit, Recording Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.
Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.
Second term begins Feb. 1.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Winter recess ends Jan. 6.
For circulars address E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

FOR BOYS.
MANSION SQUARE INSTITUTE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
Second half year begins Feb. 1. First-class school. Terms reasonable. For catalogue address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

HOLLIDAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 1,277 Broadway.
A High School for Boys. Apply for circular.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—The next session of this well-known institution will open Feb. 2. A few vacancies to fill.
Rev. AUGUSTUS SEWARD, D. D., President.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

HALF YEAR COMMENCES AND NEW classes are formed at Claverack College and Hudson River Inst. Feb. 2. 20 instructors. Military drill for gentlemen and Dio Lewis' gymnastics for ladies. Drill hall 80x60. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Claverack, Col. Co., N. Y.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.
Drawing, water-color, and oil painting. N. Y. Society Library, 67 University place, bet. 12th and 13th sts.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY.—CARMEL, N. Y. —The Spring session opens Feb. 18. Safe and pleasant home. Superior advantages in Science, Language, Painting, and Music. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and most favorably known. Next term begins Feb. 16, 1874. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Wednesday, Jan. 7. For circulars address
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT, NO. 7 EAST 42D ST., has formed classes for ladies wishing to avail themselves of the advantages of the International Academy for travel and study in Europe.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—A family school for boys. For circulars, address
HENRY W. SIGLAR.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—Spring and Summer session commences Feb. 9.

PIANO, FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH rapidly taught by a lady of experience; terms moderate. Address G. P., No. 56 South 5th av.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE TEACHER—TEN YEARS' EXPERIence, desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st., next to Broadway.
Begins at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 11.
*** Seats may be secured one week ahead. Box-office open daily from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M.
AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager
FOLLINE!
FOR A FEW NIGHTS LONGER.
FOLLINE! To-night and every night this week, Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S most brilliant comedy on the fortunes and frailties of society, FOLLINE.
Folline was an instantaneous and striking hit.—*Herald.*
LAST NIGHTS. The *Tribune* says: "One tangible impression, and that a good one, remains from FOLLINE—it counsels economy and chastity."
The *Graphic* says: "FOLLINE is so magnificently upholstered that probably no play was ever so brilliantly set in New-York."
The *Mail* says: "The play is an example of the highest school of legitimate comedy. * * * Satire on the headlong spirit of the age is the leading idea of the author."
The *Herald* says: "FOLLINE has been successfully produced before crowded, brilliant, and delighted audiences. The drama is full of action. Not a scene, not a character, is superfluous. * * * The story is concerned with the ambitions, loves, folly, sin, and penitence of a young couple. * * * It is superbly placed on the stage.
FOLLINE! * * * It is in four acts, and we are afraid to say how many dresses. We chronicle an unequivocal and striking success."
Characters by Mr. Charles Fisher, D. H. Harkins, James Lewis, W. Davidge, Louis James, George Parkes, Owen Fawcett, Hart Conway, D. Whiting, J. G. Peakes, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Fanny Davenport, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Sara Jewett, Minnie Conway, Nina Varian.
*** FOLLINE MATINEE SATURDAY, at 1:30.
*** Mr. DALY begs to announce that he has purchased the sole right for production in this country of M. Alexander Dumas' last and most important, successful, contemporaneous comedy, now running in Paris to overwhelming houses, and entitled MONSIEUR ALPHONSE.
Prior to the production of this most brilliant work, however—the crowning effort of one of the master dramatists of this age—Mr. DALY will offer, after a most careful, costly, and conscientious preparation, one of the choicest comedies by the master dramatist of all ages, the perennial SHAKESPEARE; and on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, will be produced at this theatre the dainty, humorous, and fanciful conceit, entitled LOVE'S LABOR LOST!
It is now over a quarter of a century since this superb comedy was last acted in New-York, and its representation on the present occasion will be marked by a distribution of rare and unusual notableness, and by an elaborateness of detail that will make the performance in every way phenomenal.
*** It may thus be seen that FOLLINE will be acted only a few evenings longer. Seats for any of the closing nights may now be secured by mail, messenger, or telegram.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
514
BROADWAY.
MR. JOSH HART---Sole Proprietor.
Positive appearance of the Queen of Vocalists,
MISS NULLY PIERIS.
First week of the beautiful FOY SISTERS—Miss BERTHA and Miss IDA.
FOLERY and WADE, Song and Dance artists.
Mr. ARCHY HUGHES, Ethiopian Comedian.
Mr. J. BARRINGTON, Ballad Singer.
Continued success of the MULLIGAN GUARDS, by the original HARRIGAN and HART.
Second week of the great Minstrel scene, MINSTRELSY AS IT WAS TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO, by CHARLES WHITE, HARRIGAN and HART, J. BARRINGTON, R. M. CARROLL, ROBERT HALL, and JAMES McKEE.
THE ORIGINAL GRAPE-VINE TWIST, by Mr. R. M. CARROLL, (known in those days as)..........MASTER MARKS
Concluding with the new dramatic burlesque, COL-LEEN BAWN.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30. Commences at 8 o'clock.
FIFTEENTH WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
ALSO, SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
Will be presented Lord Lytton's great comedy of MONEY.
ALFRED EVELYN..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Other characters by Messrs. JOHN BROUGHAM, HARRY BECKETT, W. R. FLOYD, J. B. POLK, J. W. CARROLL, W. J. FERGUSON, G. R. BROWNE, T. E. MILLS, W. J. LEONARD, C. E. EDWIN, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, and Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE.
ELABORATE REVIVALS and NOVELTIES
Are, for the present, unavoidably postponed, in consequence of the UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND
For seats to witness Lord Lytton's great comedy.
The box book will, therefore, be open THREE WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.

STEINWAY HALL. THOMAS MATINEE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 7, at 2,
THEODORE THOMAS'
THIRD GRAND POPULAR MATINEE.
Overture, Consecration of the House..........Beethoven
Recitative, And God said Let the Waters; Aria, Rolling in Foaming Billows, Creation..........Haydn
Mr. MYRON W. WHITNEY.
Fantasie, On Slavonic Airs..........Vieuxtemps
Mr. B. LISTEMANN.
Andante, Finale } Symphony in C..........Schubert
Vorspiel, Lohengrin..........Wagner
Song, The Two Grenadiers..........Schumann
Mr. MYRON W. WHITNEY.
Waltz, On the Beautiful Blue Danube..........Strauss
a, TRAEUMEREI; b, Amaryllis, { by }..........Schumann
Air composed by Louis XIII. { request. }..........Ghys
Rhapsodie, Hongroise, No. 2..........Liszt
Admission tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
The sale of reserved seats will commence THIS MORNING at the box-office of Steinway Hall, and at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL. MONDAY.
GRAND CHARITY CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SUFFERING POOR OF NEW-YORK.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, at 8 o'clock.
ARRANGED BY MRS. EDWARD KNOX,
(Née Florence Rice,) and other distinguished ladies, on which occasion the following eminent artists have generously volunteered their aid:
Miss HENRIETTA BEEBE..........Soprano
Mme. ANNA MARTINEZ..........Soprano
Mrs. EDWARD KNOX..........Contralto
Miss L. LUCKHARDT..........Solo Pianiste
Mr. FRITSCH..........Tenor
Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK..........Baritone
M. LEON DE VAY..........Violinist
Mr. A. H. PEASE..........Pianist
Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN..........Organist
Directors and Accompanist, Mr. GEO. W. COLBY and Signor FLORIO.
Tickets of admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra, obtainable at Schirmer's, No. 701, and at the General Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway; Pond's, No. 39 Union square; the ladies of the Benevolent Association, and at the hall.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.
Ninth Lecture, Mercantile Library Course, ASSOCIATION HALL, MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 9.
Subject—"Street Life in Europe."
Tickets at the Library and No. 114 Broadway.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLORS,
OPEN DAY AND EVENING AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, CORNER 4TH AV. AND 23D ST., WILL CLOSE FEB. 28, 1874.

LECTURES.

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY LECTURES.
Tourists course in preparation for European travel. Natural History, Art, Geology, Physiology, and Literary Lectures daily at 3:30 P. M., at No. 18 Cooper Union, commencing Feb. 9. ADRIAN J. EBELL, Director.

LECTURES ON FRENCH CONTEMPORANEOUS Literature, by L. Wuarin, at Association Hall, every TUESDAY, at 11 A. M. Subject of next lecture—"Laboulaye." Terms, $6 for course of ten lectures.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—HENRY COLTON, FRANKlin Brown, and Warren Ferris, Executors, &c., of Reuben Parsons, deceased, plaintiffs; against ROSWELL C. PARSONS, Albert L. Parsons, William R. Parsons, Mary L. Hanover, wife of George Hanover, William E. Parsons, Reuben Parsons, William E. Parsons, Jr., Mary Louise Parsons, Emily H. Parsons, Josephine L. Parsons, Fidelia Marcy, Ellen J. Fox, wife of George Fox; Rhodes W. Marcy, Nancy M. Charles, Edmund E. Charles, Melina N. Fuller, wife of Davenport L. Fuller; Mary Adeline Fox, and Ada L. Hosmer, defendants.—Summons—For Relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 20th June, 1873.
RT. A. ADAMS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 9th day of January, 1874.
RT. A. ADAMS, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
j10-law6w8*. No. 55 Liberty street.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New-York.—PETER GOELET against TERENCE FARLEY, Lewis O. Corbet, William K. Thorn, Henry McShane.—No. 6.—To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 31, 1874.
ROBERT GOELET, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 88 Nassau street, New-York.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 31st day of January, 1874.
ROBERT GOELET, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney.
f7-law6w8*

NOTICE TO ALL PARTIES.—ALL POWERS of attorney heretofore given by me to Wm. B. [illegible] EDWARD A. MARKS.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NILSSON.
RETURN OF THE
STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA CO.
The public are respectfully informed that the Strakosch Grand Italian Opera Company, which has met with the most unprecedented success in the Western cities and Boston, will return to New-York and give Eighteen (18) Grand Opera Nights and Six (6) Matinees, commencing
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 20, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
On this occasion Mme. Christine Nilsson will make her farewell appearances in America prior to her return to London, where she is engaged to appear at Her Majesty's Opera, Drury Lane. In the course of this season Mme. Christine Nilsson will appear as ELSA, in Richard Wagner's LOHENGRIN.
The company comprises the following Eminent Artists:
MME. CHRISTINE NILSSON,
MLLE. TORRIANI, MLLE. MARESI,
MISS A. L. CARY,
SIGNOR CAMPANINI, M. CAPOUL,
M. MAUREL, SIGNOR DEL PUENTE,
SIGNOR NANNETTI, SIGNOR SCOLARA.
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director and Conductor..........SIGNOR E. MUZIO
Assistant Conductor..........MR. S. BEHRENS
The sale of boxes and seats for the season of eighteen nights will commence on Friday, Feb. 13, at 9 A. M., at the Box Office of the Academy of Music.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BEGINS AT 7:45
Corner 23d st. and 8th av.
PRICES: Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, 50c. and $1 extra; family circle, 40c.
A FAREWELL FAMILY MATINEE of the great pantomime will be given at this establishment THIS (SATURDAY) at 1:30 o'clock.
Farewell performance of Fox's HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD, THIS EVENING at 7:45.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, entire change of bill, when Mr. G. L. FOX will appear in two new characters, Tobias Shortcut in JACK HARKAWAY AT SEA, and Master Bobby Bobbs, the big boy, in the comic pantomime, HUMPTY DUMPTY AT SCHOOL!
The specialty features of the new order of entertainment,
A ROUND OF PLEASURE,
Will embrace acts by the great artists,
THE MARTENS FAMILY, WILSON BROTHERS, KING S RBRO, RIGL SISTERS, J. MORRIS, R. STANWOOD, J. W. McANDREWS, &c., &c.,
the whole forming an attraction of singular extent and excellence, and permitting the best class of play-goers a pleasant and untainted
TEN MINUTES WITH EVERY KNOWN AMUSEMENT.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) NIGHT!
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT!!!
*** The box-office for the sale of choice reserved seats for the first of the GRAND OPERATIC CONCERTS, under Mr. P. S. GILMORE'S direction, is NOW OPEN! PRICES—Orchestra and parlor chairs, $1 50; orchestra circle and front rows of dress circle, $1. Admission tickets, 50 cents; will be offered on Sunday evening.
THE PROGRAMME will be remarkable in extent and excellence, embracing performances by the ENTIRE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND of sixty-five accomplished musicians, including Arbuckle and Lefebre.
Mr. P. S. GILMORE, of Boston Jubilee renown, leader!
M. WIENIAWSKI, Europe's greatest violinist!
THE ENTIRE GERMAN GRAND OPERA COMPANY, including Louisa Lichtmay, Antonia Henne, Else Heise, Johanna Lehman, Herr Vierling, Graf, Joedt, Urchs, an EFFECTIVE CHORUS, and a FULL ORCHESTRA of string instruments, led by Herr Carl Richter, the whole forming a MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT OF COLOSSAL PROPORTIONS!

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Lessee, J. B. BOOTH.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, Will be presented with NEW SCENERY, PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS, AND A FULL AND POWERFUL CAST OF CHARACTERS.
A NEW AND ORIGINAL PLAY IN FOUR ACTS, BY ADOLPH BELOT, WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR MRS. J. B. BOOTH, entitled ELENE!
ELENE..........Mrs. J. B. BOOTH
SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 1:30, GRAND MATINEE PERFORMANCE OF ELENE!
ELENE..........Mrs. J. B. BOOTH
Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

624 OLYMPIC THEATRE. 624
VAUDEVILLE, OPERA, AND NOVELTY.
Reigning Attraction! Overwhelming Ovation! Ladies and children in crowds. Music, Dance, Comedy, Farce, Burlesque, Gymnastics. One hundred star artists of the world. New combinations, new specialties, new artists.

First week of Prince Saide Djalma, the Man of Mystery. John Morris, the Protean Wonder. Harry Stanwood, the Star Banjoist.	First week of SALLIE HOLMAN Celebrated Opera Troupe in the GRANDE DUCHESSE, with powerful chorus, exquisite orchestra, and unequalled cast.	First week of Hawley and Miaco, the appalling aerial perfestrephs. ALA, the Acrobatic Miracle.

Every evening and special family matinées WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Admission—Family circle, 30 cents; orchestra and balcony, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. YANKEE LOCKE.
LAST MATINEE AND NIGHT.
LAST MATINEE, AT 2. | LAST TIMES OF YANKEE LOCKE. The great moral drama, TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM. | LAST NIGHT AT 8.
Both AFTERNOON and EVENING, with above, The Feeley Brothers, Rollin Howard, the Leclair Brothers, Francesco Sisters, Signor Novissimo, &c.
MONDAY EVENING, Miss AMY STONE, in CIGARETTE, the Leopard of France.

LYCEUM THEATRE—FRENCH COMEDY.
SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 8.
BENEFIT OF THE FAMILY OF THE LATE EDGARD, FRENCH COMEDIAN.
QUAND L'AMOUR S'EN VA—VAUDEVILLE.
REGAMEY, CONCERT, MARTENS FAMILY.
L'ESCLAVE DU MARI—COMEDY.
Tickets at No. 114 Broadway; Pond's, No. 39 Union square, and at the theatre.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. VOKES.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
THE VOKES FAMILY IN TWO PIECES.
VOKES, VOKES, VOKES, VOKES.
THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.
Miss ROSINA VOKES..........as..........NAN
THE WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.
In which the entire troupe will appear, with new songs, duets, jigs, quadrille, &c.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30 O'CLOCK.
In preparation a new American drama by G. F. Rowe.

THE COLOSSEUM.
PARIS BY NIGHT.
Broadway and 35th st.
PARIS BY MOONLIGHT,
with gas-light and star-light effects,
EVERY AFTERNOON from 1 to 5 o'clock,
EVERY EVENING from 7 to 10 o'clock,
with the varied attractions of THE POLYTECHNIC PROMENADE and the entertainments of the Lectorium.
Admission to the whole, $1; no extras.
PARIS BY NIGHT.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO and ORCHESTRAL ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. The CONCERTO & ORCHESTRAL STOPS are the best ever placed in any Organs. They are produced by an extra set of reeds, peculiarly voiced, the EFFECT of which is MOST CHARMING and SOUL-STIRRING, while the IMITATION of the HUMAN VOICE is SUPERB. These Organs are the best made in the U. S.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS

have great power and a fine singing tone, with all modern improvements, and are the best Pianos made. These Organs and Pianos are warranted for 6 years. Prices extremely low for cash or part cash, and balance in monthly or quarterly payments. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange. GREAT INDUCEMENTS to the TRADE. AGENTS WANTED for every City and County in the U. S. and Canada. A large discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED.
HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway and 48 Mercer St., New York.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Board of Health, and that permission has been granted by said board to remove all remains of persons now buried in the grounds or deposited in the vaults of the First Presbyterian Church, located between 1st and 2d sts. and between 1st and 2d avs. in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New-York.
Permission has also been given to have said remains removed to such cemetery or cemeteries as may be designated by the Board of Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward.
If any of the relations or friends of the deceased persons, above referred to, desire to remove the remains, or desire to have them [illegible]
Dated New-York, Jan. 6, 1874. [illegible]

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

The annual meeting of the New-York Yacht Club was held on Thursday evening, in their club rooms, on the corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-seventh street. There was a large attendance of members. Commodore J. G. Bennett presided. After hearing the minutes of the previous meeting a motion to amend the constitution and by-laws, so as to make the Regatta Committee act during the year, instead of only at the June regatta, was proposed and carried. By this amendment all races and matches sailed during the year under the auspices of the New-York Yacht Club will be governed by the Regatta Committee. The meeting then elected the following officers for the year:

Commodore—James Gordon Bennett.
Vice Commodore—William P. Douglass.
Rear Commodore—George L. Kingsland.
Secretary—Charles A. Minton.
Treasurer—Sheppard Homans.
Measurer—A. Cary Smith.
Fleet Surgeon—L. de Forest Woodruff, M. D.
Regatta Committee—William Krebs, Edward E. Chase, William B. Bend.
House Committee—George W. Kidd, T. T. Lawrence, J. G. Beresford, Fletcher Westray, N. D. White.

On motion of Rear Commodore Kingsland, Baron Adolphe de Rothschild and Sir Robert Peel were elected honorary members of the club.

The Treasurer then presented his report for the current year, which showed an extremely favorable statement of the club finances.

The Committee on Classification of Yachts then reported, and on motion the following rule was adopted:

First-class schooners, all measuring 7,000 cubic feet and over.
Second-class schooners, all measuring less than 7,000 cubic feet.
First-class sloops, all measuring 2,000 cubic feet and over.
Second-class sloops, all measuring less than 2,000 cubic feet.

The old rule, as regards the number of men to be allowed in a race, was partly restored, so as to allow an unlimited number to the two classes of schooners and first-class sloops, but confining second-class sloops to one man to each 200 cubic feet and fractional part thereof.

A regulation as to the size of small boats to be carried was adopted as follows:

First-class schooner—Boat not less than 16 feet in length.
Second-class schooner—Boat not less than 14 feet in length.
First-class sloop—Boat not less than 12 feet in length.
Second-class sloop—Boat not less than 10 feet in length.

In connection with the above subject it was resolved, as an experiment, to sail the annual regatta, which was fixed for the 11th of June, without time allowance, but according to the new classification; prizes to be awarded to each class.

Mr. Bend, as Chairman of the Committee on Revision of Signal Code, reported progress, and the committee was then empowered to have 200 copies printed at a cost not exceeding $600.

Mr. E. M. Wright then offered his report, which pronounced in favor of accepting Mr. Arkwright's donation of land at Warsaw Sound, near Savannah, Ga., which was offered for a Winter station for the New-York Yacht Club. The report was adopted and Mr. Arkwright's donation accepted. The meeting then adjourned.

THE COLLEGE OF NEW-YORK.

The seventh annual meeting of the Alumni of the Medical Department of the University of the City of New-York was held last evening, in the chapel of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, James R. Leaming, President, in the chair. Prayer having been offered by Prof. Martin, the Chairman introduced the speaker of the evening, Dr. Alfred L. Carroll, who read an interesting paper on "The Philosophy of Health." The speaker dealt with the subject in an able manner, and displayed an intimate knowledge of the most minute matters connected with the science of health, and the rules by which it should be governed. The arguments of the speaker tended to show that the greater portion of the sickness with which humanity is afflicted is undoubtedly preventable. He contended that instruction in the rudiments of hygiene should form an essential feature in the educational course of every person. He admitted that classics and mathematics were desirable accomplishments, but looked upon these acquirements as of no avail to the man who did not know how to preserve his health. In conclusion, he wished that the pupils in all schools and colleges should be imbued with the settled conviction that the proper study of mankind was man. The following were the officers elected for the ensuing year:

President—James R. Leaming, Class of 1849.
Vice Presidents—Alfred L. Carroll, Class of 1855; Wm. Canniff, Class of 1854; S. Fleet Speir, Class of 1860; Rolling A. Pope, Class of 1856; Thomas A. Finnell, Class of 1849; J. H. Hobart Burge, Class of 1848.
Secretary—Chas. Inslee Pardee, Class of 1860.
Treasurer—D. B. St. John Roosa, Class of 1860.
Executive Committee—James H. Anderson, Class of 1860; Joseph S. Monell, Class of 1861; S. Seabury Jones, Class of 1869; C. Dixon Varley, Class of 1844; Harvey S. Gay, Class of 1849; Joseph W. Howe, Class of 1866; Stephen J. Clark, Class of 1861; F. R. S. Drake, Class of 1871; F. Le Roy Satterlee, Class of 1868; A. E. Macdonald, Class of 1870; Joseph J. Hull, Class of 1858; John W. Hunt, Class of 1859.

THE WORKING MEN'S UNION.

The Working Men's Union, Thomas Sutliffe presiding, held a meeting at Pythagoras Hall last night, when a delegation of the Coopers' Union No. 5 was received. The delegation from the Bricklayers' Union asked that a deputation be appointed to represent the Working Men's Union at a general meeting of the representatives of trade-unions, to be held at the Assembly Rooms, Seventh avenue and Twenty-sixth street, this evening, to protest against the report of the Government Superintending Architect Mullet, recommending Congress to repeal the Eight-hour law. In the Superintendent's report to Congress it is alleged that the Eight-hour law is injurious alike to the best interests of the Government and of the working men themselves; and of benefit only to rambling agitators and claim agents, and a memorial is to be prepared, which it is expected will be signed by some thirty or forty thousand working men from this City, to demonstrate to Congress that Mr. Mullett is not competent to give a fair estimate of the working of the eight-hour law. A resolution in accordance with the above proposition was passed, and a delegation to be present at the meeting to-night was appointed, composed of Messrs. D. S. Griffin, R. L. Raleigh, E. H. Graeme, P. O. Farrell, and F. Walsh.

Dennis S. Griffin, the delegate of the Working Men's Union to Albany, presented a report stating that he presented to Assemblyman Daley, of this City, a bill to be introduced in the Legislature in reference to the Alien law for the greater protection of mechanics; also, a bill in relation to landlords and tenants, to protect the latter from arbitrary ejectment; also, at the instance of the Coopers' Union, of this City, a bill prohibiting the packing of flour and sugar in old and filthy barrels. He had also been instructed by the union to present his credentials to the Working Men's Assembly, then said to be in session at Albany, but did not present them, as he found that that Working Men's Assembly had no real existence. He found there a "convention" of delegates with forged credentials, representing no trades. They were engaged in forming what they called a "Labor Party," without the consent of the organizations. He was asked by them to prepare a draft of a platform, which he refused on the ground that there was not sincerity enough in the body to effect a bona-fide organization, and that they had no authority to act in that direction. In some New-York papers it had been stated that he, Griffin, went to Albany as the representative of Controller Green. This he denied, and he said that he directly addressed himself to the Legislature in the interest of labor.

Assemblymen Woods and Daley had stated that they will urge on the Legislature the measures proposed at an early day, and that they will use their influence and power to secure their reference to the Judiciary Committee and their ultimate passage.

ACCIDENT TO SENATOR CONKLING.

A disastrous accident of a singular nature occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday morning at a point eight miles beyond New-Brunswick. The night express from Washington was coming eastward at a high rate of speed when a coupling broke, and the three rear cars became detached from the rest of the train. The breaking of the signal-cord apprised the engineer of the trouble, and he immediately whistled down brakes. The train being on a descending grade, the detached cars crashed into the others with great force, telescoping two sleeping-coaches. Just before the catastrophe the engineer saw his mistake, and endeavored to obviate the danger by starting the locomotive ahead, but he started so suddenly and with so much force that the express car was dragged from its trucks and the coupling drawn out of another car. Senator Conkling, of New-York, who occupied the last state-room in one of the sleeping-coaches, had a very narrow escape from instant death. He and some of the other passengers sustained slight cuts and bruises from the flying splinters. Assistance soon arrived from New-Brunswick, and in about three hours the damages were sufficiently repaired to enable the train to proceed on its way to Jersey City.

MEETING OF THE YALE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The third social meeting of the Yale Alumni Association was held last evening, at Delmonico's, Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue. Among those present were Judge Woodruff, Rev. Dr. Adams, Benjamin K. Phelps, William Bliss, Cornelius Van Santvoord, Sidney Webster, Charles Tracy, Joseph B. Varnum, F. A. P. Barnard, William Walter Fells, Gen. Joseph C. Acton, and E. W. De Forest. In the absence of the President, William M. Evarts, Cornelius Van Santvoord presided. The Secretary reported an addition of [illegible] new members during the past year, making a total membership of 304. The Treasurer reported receipts for past year, $247, and expenses, $139 75. The association has a balance now on hand of $572 88. In the absence of Prof. Eaton, of New-Haven, who was expected to give an exhibition of architectural and artistic views, Joseph B. Varnum related some college reminiscences, which called forth many a roar of laughter. A number of glee songs were sung by members, after which an elegant supper was partaken of and brief addresses made by those present.

A BROOKLYN MYSTERY.

A large yellow-tinted envelope was dropped in one of the receiving boxes at the Brooklyn Post Office some weeks ago. When taking it from the box to place it for delivery in a mail bag one of the clerks noticed that the envelope was torn, and without superscription. Assistant Postmaster Brown, when informed of the facts, adopted the usual course and had the package placed in the safe, that the owner might have reasonable time to call and rectify the mistake. No person called, however, and yesterday the package was opened. It was found to contain bonds, of the denominations of $100 and $1,000, of railroad, mining and other stocks. To some of these bonds coupons are attached, and from others torn in part or whole, probably as the interest or dividends became due.

Covering in part these bonds was a printed circular, mysteriously worded, which reads as follows:

$200,000 IN VALUABLE AND WELL-SELECTED REAL ESTATE, MOST OF WHICH IS FREE AND CLEAR FROM ALL INCUMBRANCE WHATEVER,

For sale, for cash, at low prices and on easy terms, three-fourths of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years, or would be exchanged for first-class real estate, improved or unimproved, located in the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn, or their surroundings, or in farms, improved, or unimproved, within a reasonable distance from the City of New-York.

A limited portion of this property would be exchanged for a few first-class horses for the road, carriage or truck, also a limited number of single and double carriages, single and double harness, also broadcloths and other domestic dry goods, ready-made clothing, shoes and boots, carpeting, furniture, and mirrors suitable to furnish first-class houses, silver and gold watches, a limited number of first-class law libraries, together with any other personal property desirable to purchase.

For further information call on or address ——

Postmaster Talbot does not know if the bonds are genuine, but purposes to ascertain by sending to the addresses in New-York of several persons whose names are signed to the bonds.

ARRIVAL OF A DISTINGUISHED CHINAMAN.

Lim Chingnan, a distinguished Chinese gentleman, whose arrival at the Brevoort House was noticed in THE TIMES, has come to this country with the purpose of joining a commission which is about to proceed to Cuba to look after the condition of the coolies in that island. He speaks English with perfect accuracy and fluency, and is quite conversant with the condition of his countrymen in America. In a conversation with a TIMES reporter yesterday he mentioned that Chen Len Bin and Chu Lisim, who are members of the Chinese Educational Commission, and are at present at Hartford and Springfield respectively, have been detached from that commission to take part in the proceedings in Cuba. The "foreign" Commissioners from this point of view are Mr. Huber and Mr. Rubery, who accompanied him from China, and Mr. McPherson, who is expected to arrive shortly. The commission will probably start about the 15th. The condition of the coolies in Cuba, he says, is very bad, as the contracts and arrangements by which they are induced to come there are set aside or regarded as nullities on their arrival, and they are reduced to a condition of slavery. It is to endeavor to ameliorate their condition that the commission is about to proceed to Cuba. The condition of the coolies in New-Orleans he regards as vastly more satisfactory. They are there treated very well. He says that the emigration from China to the Pacific slope is decreasing, and believes that it will continue to decrease until a state of things comes round which will be more favorable to his countrymen.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN KEEFE.

John Keefe was tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge Brady, on an indictment for manslaughter in the fourth degree. The alleged killing took place so far back as August, 1871. The prisoner and the deceased, whose name was Patrick Macnamara, were drinking together in a saloon at the corner of Forty-fourth street and Third avenue, and left together at midnight. The deceased was found dead early next morning at Thirty-sixth street and Eleventh avenue, with his skull fractured. A man named John Berrimer testified to seeing two men in what appeared to him to be angry conversation, at the corner of Thirty-sixth and Ninth avenue, on the morning of the occurrence. He heard one man say, "Patsy, I am a bad man; nobody can get away with me." The man so addressed was supposed to be Macnamara, and it was stated by the witness that the other man answered to the name of "Jack." The prisoner was arrested, but was discharged on the verdict of the Coroner's jury. Mr. Garvin, who was then District Attorney, had the papers sent before the Grand Jury, and an indictment for manslaughter was found against the prisoner, whose whereabouts were not discovered until last October, when he was arrested by order of District Attorney Phelps. The prisoner, in testifying on his own behalf, denied being with the deceased where he (the deceased) was found, stating that he left him at the corner of Forty-third street and Fourth avenue. He said that they had been friends from boyhood, and that no angry words ever passed between them. In his cross-examination by the District Attorney he failed to explain how he spent his time from midnight on the night of the occurrence until 3 o'clock next morning, when he returned home. The jury, after an hour's deliberation, found the prisoner guilty. On the application of the District Attorney, who intimated that there were other charges against the prisoner, sentence was postponed until Monday.

EDWIN BOOTH A BANKRUPT.

Edwin Booth, the actor, has filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy, in the United States District Court of this district. His schedules disclose the following assets and liabilities: No household goods nor furniture; jewelry, &c., $330; books and pictures, $2,300; dumb bells, $500; chandelier in theatre, wardrobe, articles of vertu, &c., $6,000; due estate of Oakes Ames, (deceased,) $100,000. This is a secured debt. The unsecured debts are as follows: To Richard E. Robertson, $33,800; National Bank of New-York, $3,000; Mary Frances Booth, (his wife,) $3,500; Clark Bell, $10,000; Second National Bank of New-York, $2,900; J. M. Magonigle, $251 30; Richard E. Robertson, $21,125 13: libilities on bills of discount which ought to be paid by acceptors, $67,314; liable on notes to amount of $33,800, which were notes of R. E. Robertson discounted for Mr. Booth by the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank of New-York; Second National Bank, $30,000, notes held by the Bank which were loaned to Booth by R. E. Robertson.

THE TENTH PRECINCT SALOON-KEEPERS.

The saloon-keepers of the Tenth Precinct held a meeting yesterday at No. 77 Essex street, for the purpose of further organizing their proposed union for mutual protection of their interests. Mr. Joseph Frick presided. A committee was appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws for the society to be presented at the next meeting. The society is to form a medium for protection against the Excise Commissioners and the eventual despotism of the brewers. A protest was entered by the meeting against the attempted increase in the price of beer inaugurated by the brewers. The saloon-keepers decline to pay more than $9 a barrel.

SUIT FOR LOSS OF A WIFE.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Part II., yesterday, before Judge J. F. Daly, Isaac Goodman sued the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company for $5,000 damages for loss of his wife, which was occasioned, as alleged, through the negligence of the defendants' servants. On the 10th July, 1871, Mrs. Susan Goodman was crossing the street to her residence, No. 45 East Broadway, and was run over by car No. 42 of defendants' line. The defense pleaded contributive negligence, and that it was impossible to "brake" up the car to prevent the accident. The case occupied four days, and at 4:30 P. M., yesterday, the jury were discharged, being unable to agree.

A NEW WAY OF PAYING WASHER-WOMEN.

Paul Grout, who described himself as a professor of Greek, Latin, French, German, and music, was yesterday fined $10 and required to furnish bonds to keep the peace by Justice Murray, at the Yorkville Police Court. The complainant was Mrs. Bridget Stevens, the defendant's washer-woman. She alleges that yesterday morning she called at Grout's boarding-house, in Irving place, with his linen, and requested payment. He took the linen from her, refused to pay the bill, and threatened to shoot her if she created a "scene."

THE GRAIN TRADE.

The receivers of grain held a meeting at the Produce Exchange, yesterday, to consider propositions made by railroads to grade grain, Mr. L. F. Holman presiding. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to consult with parties interested in the question, and to suggest such plans as may to them seem best: C. Cebb, Chairman; H. E. Hicks, G. C. Martin, L. Hazeltine, and J. M. Hughes. In this connection a communication was recently received by the President of the Stock Exchange from the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads, stating that they had increased their facilities for handling freight of all kinds. They claim to be able, notwithstanding the mixed manner in which grain comes from the West, to discharge 300 cars per day of grain.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, FEB. 7, 3 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

CAUSES OF THE DEFEAT OF THE LIBERALS.

LONDON, Feb. 7—5:30 A. M.—The *Daily Telegraph* says the opinion of the country has been pronounced, and it is strongly adverse to Mr. Gladstone. He will comply with the decision, as he is bound to do, and will follow the constitutional precedents set by Peel, Melbourne, and others under similar circumstances. They met Parliament with a royal speech, and either resigned thereupon or submitted to formal defeat. Not only is the field lost, but it is lost most decisively. The result is to be attributed to Mr. Bruce's unpopular licensing act, the division of the Liberal Party on side issues, such as the Education act, female suffrage, the Permissive bill, &c.; the deep and not unnatural displeasure at the violent language against society used by supporters of the working men's candidates; and, lastly, the want of tact and sympathy shown by several members of the Administration.

LATEST AGGREGATE OF THE VOTING.

LONDON, Feb. 7—5:30 A. M.—The Liberals gain seats in Coleraine and Dungannon, and the Home Rulers in Dundalk and Limerick, the latter returning Dr. Butt and Mr. O'Shaughnessy.

The Marquis of Hartington is re-elected from Radnor.

According to the latest dispatches 484 members of Parliament have been returned, of whom 255 are Conservative, 229 Liberals. The Conservatives replace 71 Liberals, and the latter have ousted 27 Conservatives.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Dexter A. Hawkins, Controller Green, and Alderman Morris had interviews with the Mayor yesterday.

George W. Samson, D. D., read a paper last evening, at the Liberal Club, Plympton Buildings, on "Primitive Governments."

Mayor Havemeyer has offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of the person or persons who murdered Nicholas and Mary Ryan.

William Clark, charged with deserting from the American schooner Frank Trent, was committed, yesterday, by United States Commissioner Shields.

A high mass was celebrated, yesterday, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, for the repose of the soul of the late Vicar General Storrs. Archbishop McCloskey officiated.

There will be a public inspection on the new steamer Columbus, of the New-York and Havana Direct Mail Line, to-day, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The Société Alsacienne-Lorraine will give its annual ball on 17th inst., at Irving Hall, the proceeds to be devoted in aid of the emigrants from the annexed territories.

The next lecture in the Cooper Union Free Course for the People, will be delivered this evening in the great hall at 8 o'clock, by Prof. Richard A. Proctor, on "The Stars."

John Schmidtberger, aged forty-six, of No. 459 Broadway, Brooklyn, had his left foot severely crushed between the ferry-boat and bridge, at the foot of East Houston street, yesterday.

Mr. Thomas Perkins, Jr., of the firm of Perkins & Co., cotton brokers, states that his former clerk, P. S. Walker, was not implicated in the frauds which caused the suspension of the firm.

The Bureau of Charities and Correction met yesterday at their office, No. 66 Third avenue, but in consequence of a number of the members being absent, the meeting adjourned without transacting any business of importance.

Yesterday morning executions were issued on the forfeited recognizances in the cases of Thomas Coman and Harry Genet. They were sent to the Sheriff, with instructions to levy on the property of the bondsmen for the full amount of their recognizance.

A number of prominent merchants in the grain trade, and members of the Produce Exchange, have, under signatures indorsed the action of the New-York Transportation Association, and advocate the erection of elevators at the termini of our railway stations.

John G. Southern, a seaman on the American brig Nigriti, was brought before Commissioner Shields, yesterday, charged with assaulting A. N. Stubbs, the Captain, with a knife, in the harbor of Pernambuco. The evidence was insufficient to justify a conviction, and he was discharged.

Suit has been commenced in the United States District Court, against Messrs. Boothby & Lascelles, wholesale liquor dealers, No. 110 Liberty street, for not properly canceling the brands on liquor barrels, and for having failed to keep their books in the order prescribed by law. The reported seizure of their stock was premature.

The first anniversary of the New-York Union Temperance Prayer Meeting will be held in the Church of the Strangers to-morrow, at 3 o'clock. A full report of the work of the Union will be made by A. T. McMullen, the President, and addresses are expected from Rev. Dr. Deems, Rev. Robert Cameron, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, Hon. Wm. D. Dodge, Judge Flanders, and others.

A public temperance meeting will be held on Tuesday evening next, Feb. 10, under the auspices of Perry Lodge of Good Templars, in the Forsyth Street M. E. Church, between Canal and Division streets. Rev. Samuel H. Virgin, Pastor of the Harlem Congregational Church, and Rev. J. W. Bowdich, of the Second Avenue M. E. Church, Harlem, will address the meeting.

A grand billiard exhibition of 150 points in the three-ball French carom game was played last evening at No. 82 University place, between Albert Garnier and Morton Humphrey. The game was won by Garnier in ten innings. The highest score during the evening was made by him of sixty-three. There was a large attendance of both professionals and amateurs present.

Matthew Meeher, twenty-five years old, having no home, was found dying in Mulberry street last night by Officer Kehoe, of the Fourteenth Precinct. He had taken laudanum with suicidal intent. The unfortunate man had been out of employment for a month past, and was wholly destitute. He had not eaten any food in forty-eight hours. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

In a report of the monthly reception of the Young Men's Christian Association, printed in THE TIMES of Tuesday last, it was erroneously stated that Prof. Walter C. Lyman, in concluding his readings and recitations, gave "a humorous caricature of Rev. Dr. Bellows," as a lad, in his maiden elocutionary effort. It was Dr. Villers, also an elocutionist, to whom Prof. Lyman referred in his caricature, although the effort was so eminently good-natured, and was so regarded by the audience, that it could not have seriously injured the feelings of any one to whom it had been applied.

BROOKLYN.

Mary Ann Valentine, (colored,) aged fifty years, was found dead in her bed at No. 39 Frost street.

Annie Guerst, a servant employed at No. 513 Vanderbilt avenue, was severely burned yesterday by the explosion of some kerosene oil, which she poured on some ignited kindling wood for the purpose of lighting her fire. She is not expected to recover.

Justices Morse and Walsh appeared before the Aldermanic Committee on Public Lands, last evening, and complained of the ill-ventilated rooms in which they were obliged to hold court in the basement of the City Hall. The rooms have been condemned by the Board of Health. The committee will examine into the matter to-day.

Another small deficiency was discovered yesterday in the Tax Office. A bill of $101 63 paid in October, 1872, cannot be found on the cash-book. The expert has discovered that nearly $100,000 due the city as penalty for unpaid taxes has been remitted to political favorites by previous Collectors. It is stated that the Union Ferry Company and an Ex-Mayor are among the favored ones.

NEW-JERSEY.

The trials of Newark saloon-keepers for violating the Sunday law are still in progress.

Otto Yeager, while intoxicated, yesterday, fell down stairs at No. 294 Market street, Newark, and sustained serious injuries.

The New-Jersey Pharmaceutical Association will hold their annual meeting at Kepler Hall, Jersey City, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, afternoon and evening.

John Hutman, a sneak thief, effected an entrance to Horace S. Mockridge's residence, in New-ark, yesterday morning, and carried off $40 in money and a vest. He was subsequently arrested and committed for trial.

The Essex County Grand Jury yesterday presented Horseneck road, in Caldwell Township, as a public nuisance by reason of the neglect of the authorities to keep it in order. The road is in an utterly impassable condition.

County Physician Buck reports 24 cases of sudden and violent deaths in Hudson County during the month of January. The report specifies the causes of these deaths as follows: Judicial hanging, 1; railroad injuries, 8; falling of a house, 2; drowning, 2; alcoholism, 1; murder, 1; smothering, 1; inanition, 3; explosion, 1; suicide, 1; pulmonary apoplexy, 1; accidents not classified above, 2. Total, 24.

In the Hudson County Court of Sessions yesterday, Judge Hoffman sentenced Henry Perry to four years in State Prison for picking a lady's pocket. John A. Flood was sent to the State Prison for one year for stealing a pocket-book from a blind peddler. Thomas Lynch, one of the East Newark roughs who beat Constables Woerner and Evans, was sent to the State Prison for one year.

The annual report of the Directors of St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, shows that institution to be in a very flourishing condition. During the year the floating debt has been reduced from $8,750 to $2,750, and this will be liquidated by the bequest of the late Father Quinn, of Rahway. The hospital is in charge of the Sisters of the Poor, who supply all necessaries and pay the current expenses. The total number of patients treated during the year was 2,108.

A young man named Charles Solomon has been arrested in Elizabeth on a charge of defrauding his mother out of $600 by means of a forged bond and mortgage. He was in the habit of transacting business for his mother, who is partially blind. On his representation that $600 which she had in the bank could be put out to good advantage on bond and mortgage, the old lady intrusted him with that amount, all the money she had, to invest. Solomon took the money, and the next day gave his mother a document which purported to be a bond and mortgage, but which was subsequently discovered to be a forgery. The prisoner was committed in default of bail to answer.

AN INTERNATIONAL SUIT.

IMPORTANT ACTION IN EQUITY AGAINST THE BRAZILIAN NAVIGATION COMPANY—SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS OF FRAUD.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, a bill in equity was filed by Alexandro De Castro, an alien, and subject of the Queen of Great Britain, Imanuel Ubelhart Lengruber, and Jose D'Almeida Soares De Lima Bastos, subjects of Brazil, against William R. Garrison, Daniel B. Allen, Cornelius K. Garrison, James M. Motley, and Mortimer Ward, citizens of this State, and John M. Carrere, a United States citizen, and also a resident of this district. The bill proceeds to state that on the 31st of May, 1870, the Emperor of Brazil, through his then Postmaster General, entered into a written contract with the defendants, William R. Garrison and John M. Carrere, for a coastwise line of steam navigation to the North. The nature and regulations of the contract were defined, and on the 7th of June of the same year the Imperial Government of Brazil executed it. It is alleged that after the execution of the contract the said defendants combined, confederated, and conspired together to defraud such persons as they might thereafter induce to become associated with them in the execution of the contract aforesaid, as in point of fact they did thereafter induce petitioners so to become associated with them; and for that purpose, and as the initial step therein, caused to be prepared, published, and circulated written articles of association, in which it states that the capital of the company shall be $2,000,000, in United States currency, divided into 20,000 shares of $100 each, and may be raised by two-thirds of the votes of the shareholders, after they shall be legitimately registered, if it be judged necessary, the increase being divided among the shareholders in proportion to the shares they hold. During the first two years the Directors of the company should be Wm. R. Garrison, C. K. Garrison, D. B. Allen, and James M. Motley, and John M. Carrere, manager, and the following purported to be the number of shares held by each: William R. Garrison, per procuration C. K. Garrison, 3,800; D. B. Allen, 2,000; C. K. Garrison, 2,000; James M. Motley, 100; M. Ward, 100; J. M. Carrere, per procuration C. K. Garrison, 2,000. The articles of association were duly filed, and afterward the defendants issued to themselves certificates of shares in the company, to the number specified in the articles of association; but, upon information and belief, the petitioners aver that neither of the defendants paid, at the time of the issuance of the said certificates to themselves, or at any other time, into the Treasury of the said company, or to its Treasurer, or to any other person or persons, for the benefit of the said company, or in any other way, any sum of money whatsoever, either as a partial or full payment therefor; nor did they intend, at the time of the issuance of the said certificates, to pay for them, the only object being to make them copartners in the enterprise. It is claimed that Carrere was a bankrupt and unable to purchase the shares assigned to him; that there were no regular books kept, &c.; that 10,000 shares of said company were disposed of in Brazil; that De Castro subscribed for and now owns 2,060 of said shares; Lengruber subscribed for and now owns 1,145 of said shares, and De Lima Bastos subscribed for and now owns 468 of said shares, and they are all evidenced by said certificates, which were issued as to original subscribers therefor, and on their payment therefor. To comply with the contract Carrere procured the steamer San Jacinto, belonging to one of the other defendants, but no account was ever rendered of its expenses, and they demanded that such account be rendered. The company at several subsequent periods obtained the following steamers: Anecota, Presidente, Cruzeero de Sul, Parana, South America, Eve, North America, and subsidies were given for each steamer, but no account of anything was ever kept. In June, 1872, a dividend was issued and a report made, but it did not inquire into the conduct of Carrere, but permitted him to transfer all the money of the company to the defendants in New-York, and to create a fictitious value for their shares. Carrere entirely refused to make any explanation of the manner in which he conducted his business, though pressed to do so, and at the request of the stockholders, the defendant, Ward, came to Rio in November, 1872, as Secretary of the company. Ward was so eagerly pressed for an explanation that he remained but a few days, when he returned to New-York. A balance sheet of the company, however, was developed in a letter from Ward to Carrere, which represented immense losses and expenses which were believed by the petitioners to have no foundation in fact. After the sale of the 10,000 shares the defendants agreed to sell to themselves the contract of the 31st of May, 1870, and those steamers which were not then contracted for, for the sum of Rs. 3,900,000. They then appropriated to themselves the sum of Rs. 2,000,000 without any justification or right. With the view of obtaining the books, vouchers, papers, assets, and property of the company, the petitioners entered into an agreement with Carrere for their possession, for the sum of $150,000, but after receiving the money he refused to comply with his part of the stipulation. The petitioners then took possession of the books and papers of the company, and upon instituting criminal proceedings against Carrere in the Brazilian courts, he was convicted. He subsequently escaped, and he is now in this City. Upon an examination of the books they found enormous fictitious fees paid to counsel, and numerous heavy expenditures for items upon which no information was had. The Brazilian Navigation Company, of course, dissolved, and the petitioners asked for such relief and the return of such sums of money as on an examination of the books of the company may be found to be their right. A writ of *subpœna ad respondendum* was asked for calling upon the defendants to appear and make answer to the bill.

Blatchford, Seward, Griswold, and Da Costa on the part of the petitioners.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Major James Jackson, United States Army, is at the Gilsey House.

Col. H. S. McComb, of Delaware, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Naval Constructor Isaiah Hanscom is at the Westminster Hotel.

Henry P. Haven, of New-London, Conn., is at the Glenham Hotel.

Gen. W. G. Ely, of Connecticut, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Mayor Ezra Millard, of Omaha, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Count Zannini, of the Italian Legation at Washington, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Thaddeus Fairbanks, of Vermont, is at the Astor House.

Count De Montcabrier, of France, and Isaac Hinckley, President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, are at the Brevoort House.

John McEnery, A. C. Janin, and R. H. Marr, of Louisiana; Gov. E. A. Straw, of New-Hampshire; Ex-Gov. A. E. Burnside, of Rhode Island, and Hon. H. G. Eastman, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A. T. Goshorn, Chairman of the Centennial Committee of Philadelphia, and Hon. Frank Abbott, of Port Jervis, N. Y., are at the Hoffman House.

[Advertisement.]
Freedom from pain absolute. Using Wolcott's Pain Paint. Very cooling; subdues inflammation; burns never blister; bruises relieved instantly; neuralgia retires. Wolcott's Annihilator for Catarrh.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Goethe, from Hamburg.—Wm. Rodh-Udo Bornemann, Albert Stein, Theo. Schmidt, Max Vieweger, Leop. Lange, Geo. Niederstadt, wife, and daughter, Joseph Oberdorfer and wife, Valentine Boldt, Miss S. Platz, S. Leioni, Julius Meister, Jacob Schnitzer, wife, and two children, Adam Leichter, Walter Heine.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:03 | Sun sets.......5:25 | Moon rises.11:29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

SandyHook.11:22 | Gov. Island.12:11 | Hell Gate...1:38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........FRIDAY, Feb. 6.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Aelxandria, (Br.,) McKay, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Arragon, (Br.,) Western, Bristol, Eng., E. E. Morgan's Sons; California, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; City of Chester, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Baltic, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, &c., R. G. Cortis; Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool, &c., F. W. J. Hurst.

Barks Sunny Region, (Br.,) Smith, Antwerp, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Gustav Adolph, (Swe.,) Jansen, Gothenburg, &c., Funch Edye & Co.; Almira Coombs, Langthorne, Cardenas, D. B. Dearborn; Inspigenia, (Aust.,) Bachich, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Lake Simcoe, (Br.,) Stewart, London, Hewlett & Torrance; Edith Rose, Tobey, Zanzibar, &c., Arnold, Hines & Co.

Brigs Orbit, Nash, Cienfuegos, for orders, Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schrs. Artie Garwood, Young, Boston, Gildersleeve & Co.; A. J. Williams, Morrell, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; E. N. Townsend, Townsend, Charleston, Slaght & Petty; W. W. Gesner, Egbert, Philadelphia, for orders, Van Brunt & Co.; Sunbeam, Tibbets, St. Cruz, T. I.; Israel Snow, Hatch, St. Johns, P. R.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Goethe, (Ger.,) Wilson, Hamburg Jan. 24, with mdse. and 21 cabin and 44 steerage passengers, to Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne. Jan. 27, lat. 49 52, lon. 15, spoke ship Cameo, (Br.,) from Greenwich, for Pensacola; Feb. 3, lat. 42 34, lon. 59 48, passed a National steamer bound E.; 5th, no lat., &c., passed an Anchor steamer bound E.

Steam-ship City of Galveston, Evans, New-Orleans Jan. 28, Bar 29th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Richmond, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Carrollton, (of Bath,) Bosworth, Liverpool Dec. 12, with mdse to James W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Kosmos, (Ger.,) Meyer, Bremen 54 ds., with mdse. and 58 passengers to F. Schwoon. Came a southern passage and had fine weather.

Bark Aurelia, (Fr.,) Gadais, Marseilles 46 ds., with mdse. to F. Cousinery & Co.—vessel to master.

Bark Activ, (Norw.,) Jacobsen, Bordeaux 54 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr. Jessie S. Clark, Clark, Key West 12 ds., with lumber to Squire, Thornton & Co.

Schr. Thomas Booz, Somers, Baltimore 7 ds., with coal to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. A. B. Parker, Dean, Providence.

Schr. Helen J. Russell, Reed, Boston, for Philadelphia.

SAILED.—Steam-ships Denmark, for London; Aragon, for Bristol; barks Sunny Region and Yreka, for Antwerp; brigs Anglo, for Demerara; Alice, for Kingston; schr. Calvin P. Harris, for Galveston.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. E.; cloudy; 8 P. M., snowing.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 6.—Arr. steamers George Appold, from Boston; Mediator, from New-York; Martha Stevens, from New-York; John S. Shriver, from Philadelphia; schrs. Addie Blaisdell, from Providence; Annie S. Carll, from Bridgeport; Jennie A. Sheppard, from New-York, E. and L. Cordery, from Boston.

Cld. steamers Lucille, for Wilmington, N. C.; Mediator, for New-York; Wm. Woodward, for New-York; Richard Willing, for Philadelphia; ship Duisberg, for Rotterdam; barks Vixen, for Penarth Roads for orders; May Queen, for Pernambuco; Ottavia, for Glasgow; Antonio, for Queenstown or Falmouth for orders; Elverton, for West Indies.

Sld. bark August, for Newry, Ireland.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 6.—Arr. to-day, steamers Flag, from Charleston; Blackstone, from Baltimore, and Saxon, from Philadelphia.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 6.—Sld. ships Oxford and Africa, for Liverpool.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 6.—Arr. at the Passes, steamer Yazoo, from Philadelphia; bark Emanuel, from Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 6.—The American Line steam-ship Ohio sld. to-day with the first mail for Liverpool from this port.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Feb. 4.—Arr. schrs. Sandolphin, New-York, for Portsmouth; Carrie L. Hix, do., for Rockland; Glenwood, do., for Gloucester.

Sld. steamer Leopard, brigs Grace Lothrop, Mary E. Thompson, and Aristos, schrs. Sardinian, John McAdam, Mary B. Reeves, Joseph Chandler, and Bartie Pierce.

Feb. 5.—Arr., steamer Rattlesnake, Boston for Philadelphia; schrs. Emma L. Porter, Philadelphia for Boston; Baltic, Weehawken for do.; Arcularius, Hoboken for do.; Evergreen, St. Martins for do.; Rio, New-London for do.; Monticello, Moses Williamson, and Trade Wind, New-York for do.; William Mason, Baltimore for do.; M. E. Graham, Port Johnson for do.; E. Nickerson, South Amboy for Portland; Effie J. Simmons, from Savannah; and Laura E. Messed, from Charlestown.

Passed by, schr. John M. Ball, Virginia, for Boston.

Sld. steamer Rattlesnake.

Feb. 6.—Arr. schrs. John T. Manson, Baltimore, for Boston; J. Maxfield and Mary E. Amsden, Philadelphia, for do.; Ella, Norfolk, for do.; Carrie G. Crosby, Virginia, for do., and Highflyer, New-York, for Gloucester.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Sld. for the United States, Maria Bollo, Lydia, George Skolfield, Kentuckian, M. and E. Cann, Krev Woggerson, Weymouth, Borneo, Kinderdyck, Confidence, and J. H. Kimball.

Arr. out from the United States on the 4th inst., Sciota, Clio, and Competitor.

Arr. out from the United States on the 5th inst., Dragon, Thisa, Amelia, Mirto F, Helrose, Columbia, Charlotte and Anna.

Arr. out from the United States on the 6th inst., Brage, Ann, Bay, Divico, and Unicorn.

Also, arr. out from the United States—Veloce.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 6.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Brooklyn, sld. from this harbor, to-day, for New-York.

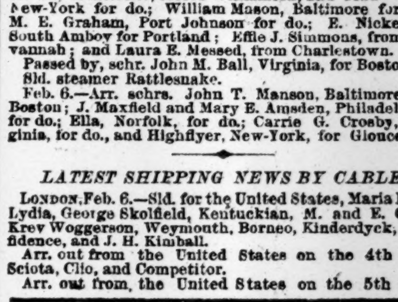
The White Star Line steam-ship Republic, sld. hence at 10:30 o'clock this morning, for New-York.

HAMBURG, Feb. 6.—The German Transatlantic Company's new steam-ship Schiller, sld. hence yesterday for New-York.

LONDONDERRY, Feb. 6.—The Allan steam-ship Hibernian, from Baltimore Jan. 23, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6.—The steam-ship State of Louisiana, from New-Orleans, arr. to-day.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 6.—The Pacific Mail Company's steam-ship Alaska, from San Francisco Jan. 1, arr. here yesterday. All well.



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Recent testimony from an intelligent and most impartial source.

From the London Quarterly Review, October, 1873.

In an elaborate article of eighteen closely printed pages, upon "English Dictionaries," it reviews the present condition of English Lexicography, and speaks of the leading Lexicons of the language. Space only permits the following extracts:

"Seventy years passed before JOHNSON was followed by WEBSTER, an American writer, who faced the task of the English Dictionary with a full appreciation of its requirements, leading to better practical results.

"As to the Spelling-book, the astonishing statement is made that twenty-four millions of it were sold up to 1847, (now increased to FIFTY MILLIONS,) the consequence of this comparative monopoly of orthography and orthoepy being the *present almost mechanical uniformity of American spelling and pronunciation.*

"His laborious comparison of twenty languages, though never published, bore fruit in his own mind, and his training placed him both in knowledge and judgment far in advance of Johnson as a philologist. Webster's 'American Dictionary of the English Language' was published in 1828, and of course appeared at once in England, where successive re-editing *has as yet kept it in the highest place as a practical Dictionary.*

"The acceptance of an American dictionary in England has itself had immense effect in keeping up the community of speech, to break which would be a grievous harm, not to the English-speaking nations alone, but to mankind. The result of this has been that the common dictionary must suit both sides of the Atlantic.

"Every dictionary compiler, by the mere fact of his selection and treatment of words, is able to exalt some and degrade others, thus gaining a practical influence over the language he deals with. Fully conscious of this influence, Webster used it with intent in his Dictionary. Thus it was his decision as a zealous purist that brought in the revived older spelling *traveler, worshiped,* &c., and substituted the Latin *favor, honor,* for the English *favour, honour,* &c., while, for the sake of uniformity, the old but unusual forms *center, niter,* are given precedence over *centre, nitre,* &c. These peculiarities, *accepted by the American public,* often enable the reader to distinguish at a glance an American from an English book.

"The good average business-like character of Webster's Dictionary, both in style and matter, made it as distinctly suited as Johnson's was distinctly unsuited to be expanded and re-edited by other hands. Prof. Goodrich's edition of 1847 is not much more than enlarged and amended, but other revisions since have so much novelty of plan as to be described as distinct works.

"The American revised Webster's Dictionary of 1864, published in America and England, is of an altogether higher order than these last. [The London Imperial and Student's.] It bears on its title-page the names of Drs. Goodrich and Porter, but inasmuch as its especial improvement is in the etymological department, the care of which was committed to Dr. MAHN, of Berlin, we prefer to describe it in short as the Webster-Mahn Dictionary. Many other literary men, among them Profs. Whitney and Dana, aided in the task of compilation and revision. On consideration it seems that the editors and contributors have gone far toward improving Webster to the utmost that he will bear improvement. The *vocabulary has become almost complete* as regards usual words, *while the definitions keep throughout to Webster's simple careful style,* and the derivations are assigned with the aid of good modern authorities.

"On the whole, the Webster-Mahn Dictionary as it stands is most respectable, and certainly THE BEST PRACTICAL ENGLISH DICTIONARY EXTANT.

"Dr. J. E. Worcester's first publications in dictionary-work were abridgments of Johnson and Webster, and he afterwards brought out dictionaries in his own name, from that of 1830 to his completest work, which appeared in 1860. He considered these later works as entirely independent of Webster's, yet on internal evidence of similarity of method, and frequent close correspondence of the definitions and authorities chosen, it seems to us that he underrated his debt to his predecessor, guide and model. A critic happening to open the volume without knowing anything of its authorship, would be apt to suppose that he had before him one of the series of revised and enlarged Webster's Dictionaries. Looking at it from a practical point of view, it may be sufficient to define it as a vast, industrious, and careful work, superior to the 'Imperial Dictionary,' *but inferior in most points to the Webster-Mahn.*"

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the largest and most complete establishment of its kind in the country, their DOWN-TOWN warerooms remaining as before at

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NEW-YORK, February, 1874.

SALES DEPARTMENT,

LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE

COAL CO.

General Office, No. 80 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1874.

Until the 10th of March next this company will accept orders from dealers, manufacturers, and consumers for Wilkesbarre coal at the following fixed prices for the year 1874, free on board, vessels at Port Johnston, N. J. Coal to be delivered in equal monthly proportions. All sales subject to the printed conditions of the company.

WILKESBARRE COAL.

	2,240 Pounds to the Ton.
Lump,	$4 70
Steamer,	4 80
Broken,	4 90
Egg,	5 05
Chestnut,	4 50

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GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.,

Organs & Melodeons.

The oldest, largest, and most perfect manufactory in the United States.

53,000

Now in use.

No other musical instrument ever obtained the same popularity.

Send for price lists.
Address BUFFALO, N.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera. Diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face and person. [illegible]

TO MANUFACTURERS.

American manufacturers are invited to consider the following facts and suggestions:

In the first place: It is well known that the leading jobbing and commission merchants are invariably reluctant to handle new and unknown goods, even when convinced of their merits, and if at all induced to act as agents for their sale, claim so many advantages over the smaller merchants that the manufacturer is compelled to give some form of monopoly to the principal commission merchants; thus one merchant demands that the trade-mark of the manufacturer shall be omitted, and that the name of the seller shall be substituted in its place; another that the goods shall be stamped as though they were imported, inasmuch as he deals largely in imported goods; and a third insists on such a large discount that he shall be enabled to undersell the smaller merchants; and thus at every turn the manufacturer is met with obstacles created by the relation of the commission merchant and the retail dealer.

The prominent retail dealers are also unwilling to purchase goods that are not known, and reasonably urge that no one will ask for them: and thus at last the manufacturer is forced to address the consumer, giving such a description of his wares as will enable the purchaser to demand them, and thus the reluctant merchant of yesterday becomes the most enterprising merchant of to-day. Advertising has brought him customers; his rivals hear of it, and straightway announce that they, too, have a full stock and are prepared to sell at close prices.

The advantages resulting from addressing the public are that:

If the goods have merit the demand will increase steadily and rapidly.

The manufacturer of goods favorably known can always exact his own terms, and jobbers and commission merchants will be compelled in self-interest to become active and willing agents in his interest instead of obstacles to his success.

The most noted and successful manufacturers are those who have addressed the public. Their wares are the last to feel the effects of panics, and the first to show signs of activity after depressed periods.

The cost of addressing the public is more than paid for—by the increased sales, and partly from the right of exacting better terms; and, for the reason that you greatly aid the jobbing merchant, you can reasonably demand the best terms.

There are many disadvantages attending making goods with a fictitious trade-mark to suit customers. It makes the manufacturer a mere workman for the seller, and gives the seller the opportunity of standing between the maker and consumer, and as a natural consequence the manufacturer is always at the mercy of any one who will undertake to supply the retail dealer with the same line of goods at less price; whereas, if the maker insists on having his own trade-mark on his goods they are sold on their merits, and his rights are respected and appreciated by all concerned.

Having had for many years exclusive charge of the advertising of the best known and most successful manufacturers, and, as such, aided in extending their business, the undersigned feels warranted in claiming special aptitude for conducting the advertising of MERCHANTS and MANUFACTURERS, and securing the most ample returns for such outlay as they may purpose making. Being well acquainted with the peculiar merits and advantages of each journal, and the most effective means of securing public attention for all business enterprises, he invites correspondence on the subject from traders desirous of increasing their business by advertising.

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CAPITAL ... $200,000.

NEWPORT FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., of Providence, R. I.
CAPITAL ... $200,000.

CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford.
CAPITAL ... $500,000.
Assets (net) Jan. 1, 1874 ... $748,77[illegible]

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KNABE
GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS.
NEW-YORK HOUSE, [illegible]